The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCYCIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN.
DENTIST.
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jsn.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, hree doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 413, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on Fourth Street, second floor of Union Bank Building. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. S. HENRY, March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT.
nov27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

The Muses' Bower.

The Flight of the Birds.

O wise little birds, how do you know
The way to go
Southward and northward, to and fro?

Far up in the ether piped they:
"We but obey
One who calleth us far away.

He calleth and calleth year by year,
Now there, now here:
Ever he maketh the way appear."

Dear little birds, He calleth me
Who calleth ye:
Would that I might as trusting be!
—*Scribner's Monthly.*

[Selected for the JOURNAL.]

No Sect in Heaven.

Talking of *sects* till late one eve,
Of the various doctrines the saints believe,
That night I stood, in a troubled dream,
By the side of a darkly flowing stream,
Watching the souls, as they onward move,
Over the waves, to the realms above.

A crowd of mere *formalists* first came down,
Each sure to himself of a heavenly crown,
Been use baptised and regenerate so,
Made a child of God and redeemed from woe,
Resting their hopes on what forms had done,
Instead of by faith, upon Christ alone,
Onward they pressed without doubt or fear,
When a voice from above cried loud and clear:
"No outward rite, or mere empty form,
Can ever a sinner to Christ conform:
Mere water from out the baptismal bowl,
Is powerless to wash away sin from the soul;
Whoever these gates would enter in
Must by the Spirit be cleansed from sin;
Be renewed in heart—like the saviour be,
Or he never the world of light can see!"
And as these words, in upper air,
A flaming sword was seen waving there,
And away—away, from the shining shore,
It drove *them* back, to return no more.

A *Romanist* next to the river strayed,
Who all his life to the saints had prayed;
To the priest had looked, to the Virgin clung,
As though all his hopes upon her were hung;
But his near approach to the rolling stream
Dispersed the mists of his Popish dream,
And the wooden cross which he thus far bore
He speedily dropped as he reached the shore.
In the light which from over the river shone,
I saw him look unto Christ alone;
To Him, in his hour of need, he cried,
And thus safely passed to the other side,
While "Popes," and "Councils," and "Church," forever
Floated away on the rolling river.

An *Episcopalian*, next, drew nigh,
When a voice addressed him out of the sky:
"Good pilgrim, stop, when you cross this tide
You must leave your robes on the other side."
But, set in his way, he did not mind,
And his gown still floated out behind,
And on to the stream his way he took,
With both his hands clasping a gilt-edged book,
"I'm going to heaven, and when I'm there
I shall want my book of 'Common Prayer;'
And though I may wear a starry crown,
I should feel quite lost without my gown."
So he fixed his eye on the shining track,
But his gown was heavy, and held him back,
And though struggling hard, he tried in vain
A single step in the flood to gain,
I saw him, soon, on the other side,
But his gown was floating away on the tide,
And his written prayers to the winds were given,
For he felt no wish for such forms in heaven;
And no one asked in that blissful spot
Whether he belonged to "the Church" or not.

Next down to the river a *Quaker* strayed;
His dress of a sober hue was made,
"My coat and my hat must be all of gray,
And wear them I must on my heavenward way."
So he buttoned his coat straight up to his chin,
And stoidly, solemnly waded in,
And his broad-brimmed beaver he pulled down tight
Over his forehead, so cold and white;
But a strong wind carried away his hat,
And a moment he wistfully gazed at that;
And then, as he looked to the further shore,
His coat slipped off and was seen no more,
As he entered heaven his suit of gray
Went quickly sailing away, away;
And none of the angels questioned him
About the width of his beaver's brim;
And the dress of the soul, he found, was there,
The only dress for which angels care.

A *Scotchman*, next, with King David's Psalms,
Clasping them tight in his aged arms,
Believing t'would be an unheard-of thing
If the ransomed in heaven aught else should sing.
But I heard him heave an anxious sigh
As he saw the river run broad and high;
And astonished he looked, as, like a stone,
The book of his "Psalms" in the waves went down;
And he found that, in heaven, the countless throng
Sing *only*, and *ever*, the Lamb's *new song*.

Next came, with serious, solemn look,
A *Wesleyan*, holding his Methodist "Book."
In the fullness of faith through the waves he pressed,
Looking upward, with joy, to his coming rest;
But he saw, as he turned his glance below,
That the water had soaked his "Discipline" through;
And that next, on the river, far and wide
It floated away on the rolling tide,
While the saint, astonished, passed through alone,
Without his "Discipline," up to the throne,
Forever assured, in that blessed place,
That he never again should fall from grace.

Two saints came next to the river's brink,
But one from the other appeared to shrink,
And as they were passing along the way,
I heard the one to the other say:
"I fear, indeed, that you've not, my friend,
Rightly attained unto life's great end;
You've had but a few drops on your brow,
While I have been plunged—as you'll see me now,
And I really think it will hardly do,
As I'm 'close-communion,' to cross with you;
You're going, I grant; to the world of bliss,
But do you go *that* way, and I'd go *this*."
So straightway plunging, with all his might,
Away to the left, and his friend to the right,
Apart they went from this world of sin,
But I saw that *together* they entered in—
The light of eternity making it plain
That plunging, or scrambling, alike, is vain;
That the water itself was but meant to be
The emblem of inward purity;
That the mode is nothing—the only flood
That can cleanse from sin is the Saviour's blood.

And, now, where the river is rolling high,
A *Presbyterian Church* drew nigh,
The Bible each right hand firmly grasped,
While "confessions of Faith" in the left they clasped;
Their leaders were marked with thought profound,
And intellect high with love seemed crowned,
"Elected," they said, and with holy fear
They were all determined to "persevere."
But concerning the road, it was hard to agree,
The *old* way, or *new* way, which it could be;
And the sound of debate, oft long and loud,
Came up to my ears from the moving crowd;
"You're in the *old* way;" "you're in the *new*;"
"That is the false;" and "this is the true;"
Without for a moment pausing to think
That both would lead to the river's brink,
I watched them all in my curious dream
Till they came to the borders of the stream;
And there, just as I thought, the two ways met,
And though there were many disputing yet,
Still, as they went in, the rolling tide
Bore them all over side by side.
Side by side, for the way was one,
And so the long journey of life was done,
And the crown, through the cross, was forever won.

And besides all these was a countless band
Gathered to Christ out of every land;
Heathen, from nations scattered afar,
Looking, by faith, unto Bethlehem's star;
Jews, now seeing in Christ alone
The only Messiah for sin to atone;
Skeptics—believing in the Holy One;
Thomases—doubting forever gone;
Timothys—steadfast, in faith, through the word;
Peters—no longer denying their Lord;
Marthas—now anxious and troubled no more;
Marys—still pressing, in love, to the shore;
Children, by thousands, from every land;
Women, in throngs; a countless band,
First in sorrow, by sin undone,
But first, in crowds, to the cross to come,
Counting all "isms" and theories vain,
All but a loss for the "endless gain;"
Humble, faithful, glowing with love,
Always ready for realms above,
Having no fears for the swelling tide,
Longing to pass to the other side.
All these, in my dream, I saw go o'er,
Safely, by faith, to the other shore;
No sign of the sects any longer there,
As they breathe the breath of the upper air;
No forms, no crosses, no books have they,
No robes of silk, and no suits of gray,
No confessions of faith, no books of prayer,
No psalms in metre, for worship there;
No name but the name of Christ alone
Do they know or acknowledge before the throne;
But there, robed in white, they all wear the dress
Of a Saviour's perfect righteousness;
And with but one voice, the whole vast throng
Sing *only*, and *ever*, THE LAMB'S NEW SONG.

The Story-Teller.

"I WILL IF YOU WILL."

THE Kay House is a pleasant little hotel, standing half way up the side of the mountain in New Hampshire.

In the parlor there, one July evening, were four people—Mrs. St. John and her daughter Elly, Miss Emily May and Mr. Millburn. As Elly St. John went to the piano, these two last slipped out on the balcony, and stood listening as Elly sung:

"Could we forget, could we forget!
Oh that Lethe were running yet,
The past should fade like a morning dream,
In a single drop of the holy stream.
Ah! we know what you would say,
But we are too tired to hope or pray:
For, hurt with carelessness, jar and fret,
Body and soul cannot forget.

"Can they forget, will they forget
When they shall reach the boundary set,—
When with the final pang and strain
They are parted never to meet again?
Ever to them shall rest be given,
Senseless in earth, or happy in Heaven?
That which has been it might be yet
If we could only learn to forget;
But the stars shall cease to rise and set,
And fall from Heaven ere we forget."

Elly sung with an intensity and pathos which borrowed none of its force from within, for she was a good-natured, inconsequent sort of girl, who had never had a trouble in her life. The gift of musical expression is often quite independent of feeling or experience. Elly's music hurt Emily cruelly, and stirred and roused the old sorrow which had but just begun to fall asleep for a little. She had loved fondly and deeply a man who had grown tired of her and left her, because he was greatly her inferior.

Much as she suffered, I rejoiced when her engagement with Lewis Leighton was broken. I had known Lewis from his earliest childhood, and I had always disliked him as a selfish, conceited sprig. The last I heard of him, he had turned Catholic, and joined the Jesuits; and I only hope he got well snubbed during his novitiate. Had Miss May married him, her disappointment would have been unspeakably greater than it was. As she leaned over the balcony while Elly sung, and looked out into shadows and starlight, her heart was wrung as with the first anguish of loss, the sickening sense of her own blind infatuation. "Oh God!" she said to herself, "when will the bitterness of this death be past?" Then she became conscious that Mr. Millburn was speaking to her; but he had more than half finished what he had to say before she realized that he was asking her to be his wife.

He spoke at a very unfortunate moment. He and Emily had been very good friends that summer. They had wandered in the woods, ascended Mount Washington, and been to Glen Ellis together. She had liked him, but she never dreamed of him as a lover, and when he presented himself in that light she was shocked, and startled, and a little provoked.

"Oh hush!" she said sharply. "I never can be—never!"

"Do you then dislike me so much?" said Evert Millburn, trying very hard to speak very quietly.

"No," she said, making an effort to collect her thoughts. "I have liked you—you have been good to me; but all the love I had to give is dead and buried, and there is no resurrection."

He made no answer; but she felt that she had hurt him.

"I am very sorry," she faltered; "I never meant—"

"I understand," he said quickly. "It is no one's fault but my own. Good-night." And they touched hands and parted.

Evert went up to his own room, where his friend, Dick Bush, was sitting in the dark. Dick was a boy of nineteen. He had been trying to work his way through college, and had worn himself out in the effort, and Mr. Millburn had brought him to the mountains for his vacation. Dick made a hero of Evert, and he had been mortally jealous of Emily May.

"Dick," said Mr. Millburn, after a little "we will go over to the Glen to-morrow."

And then Dick understood the case, and mentally abused Miss May as "a cold-hearted flirt," which epithet she did not in the least deserve.

Evert and Dick went away early in the morning. Emily heard the stage drive away, and turned her face to her pillow, and thought bitterly of the horrible perverseness of things in this world.

She knew that Evert was good, and manly, and sensible. He was in a fair way to win reputation at the bar, and, if not just handsome, was attractive and gentlemanly.

"There are dozens who would be proud and happy to accept his love; and nothing would do but that he must throw it away on me," thought Emily impatiently. "But it's never worth while to pity men very much. They mostly get over their troubles very easily, if there is no money lost." From which it may be inferred that Miss May was perhaps a bit of a cynic.

Emily May lived with her mother, in an inland town in New York. She had a little property of her own, and, with what she could earn by her pen, she managed to dress herself, pay for a summer's journey now and then, and keep her own house over her head.

It was her way to look after her sick neighbors, poor or not, to visit, now and then, at the hospital and the county house, and do what her hands found to do. She made no fuss, and laid down no rules, and was under no ecclesiastical "direction" in particular; but I am inclined to think she was as useful and far more agreeable, than if she had made herself hideous in a poke bonnet, and committed mental suicide.

When her holiday was over that summer, she came home, and settled quietly down to her work.

She was busy at her desk, one day in October, when a carriage drove rapidly up the street, and stopped at the door, and Dick Bush jumpped hurriedly out, and rang the bell. Emily went to the door herself, upon which Dick's hurry seemed suddenly to subside; and when he came into the parlor, he appeared to find great difficulty in expressing himself, and Emily, greatly wondering, asked after his friend Mr. Millburn.

Dick's tongue was loosed.

"Oh, Miss May," he said, with a shaking voice, Evert is dying."

"Where? How?" said Emily, startled, and sincerely sorry.

Now Dick had been rather melo-dramatically inclined. He had meant to act like a hero of a lady's novel, and administer a severely inflexible reproof to the woman who had trifled with Evert; but in Miss May's presence he found this plan impracticable, and wisely refrained.

"He went out shooting with a fool of a boy, and he, the boy, fired wild, and Evert was badly hurt, and fever set in; and oh! Miss May he keeps asking for you, and he won't be quiet; and the doctor said, if you could you ought to come, for it might make a difference. There's his note, and Mrs. Millburn's."

The doctor wrote, succinctly, that considering the state of the case, Miss May's presence might possibly keep the patient quieter, which was all important. Mrs. Millburn's note was an incoherent blotted epistle, begging this unknown young lady to come and save her boy.

Emily could not refuse; her mother hurried her off, and in two hours she was seated beside Dick, on her way to Springfield. Her reflections ware not pleasant. Every one would talk, and suppose there was a romance. Elly St. John would be sure to know about it, and Elly was such a little chatter-box; and to try to make a mystery of the matter would be still worse.

Then she said "nothing to wear." And how should she get along with Evert's mother and sister? And who would take the Bible class on Sunday? And what was to become of her little book promised for "the spring trade?"

"I dare say its all nonsense his wanting me," she thought. "People never mean what they say in fever. I remember Pat Murphy insisting that he would have a hippopotamus "handy in the house;" and if Mr. Millburn comes to himself, how horrible embarrassing it will be!"

On the whole, Miss May's feelings were rather those of vexation than of romance.

They rode all night, and when Emily reached the door of the handsome old-fashioned house in Springfield, she was conscious of "looking like a fright," and wished herself anywhere else.

The door was no sooner opened than she was embraced by a little old lady in black, and a pretty girl in an elegant morning dress. Both were in tears, and had evidently been for some time on the verge of hysterics; and Emily at once set them down as "the sort of women who are never of any use."

"Oh, my dear! It is so good of you! So very good of you!" said Mrs. Millburn.

"I am sure you will be his guardian angel," said sentimental Katty.

"Not at all. Mr. Millburn and I were very good friends, and I shall be very glad if I can do him any good," said Emily, in a very matter-of-course tone and then the doctor made his appearance, and begged her to come up stairs.

"If he could keep quiet, there might be a chance for him," said the doctor; "but so much depends on nursing"—and the doctor ended with an expressive silence. Evert was moaning and sobbing, and begging that some one would send Emily May with "one drop of water."

The nurse, who, to Emily's critical eyes looked anything but capable, was fussing over him in a way that was enough in itself to drive a sane person mad. Emily poured out a goblet of water with a steady hand, and as the ice tinkled against the side of the glass she held it to his lips.

"There is water," she said, in her ordinary sweet, cheery voice. "Now if you will try to be quiet, I will stay with you."

She could not tell whether he recognized her or not, but the nervous, feverish distress and excitement seemed in some measure to subside; and, after a time, he was comparatively quiet.

Now nursing a wounded man in a fever sounds very romantic in a novel; but, in its real details, it is anything but a romantic business.

Emily May, at Evert Millburn's bedside, felt herself in an entirely false position; but she took care of him, for there was nothing else to be done. The nurse went off in a huff with Miss May and the doctor, and Mrs. Millburn and Hatty could only cry and rustle about, and oversee things with their dresses. Evert would grow restless as soon as Emily left him, so that the charge, in spite of herself, fell into her hands.

Happily Mrs. Millburn and Hatty were not jealous. On the contrary, they admired Emily extremely, and were very grateful and affectionate.

Before the end of the week, Evert came to himself.

"I have dreamed you were here," he said, with a faint smile. "Now I see it is you, and no phantom."

The delirium had gone, but the doctor said nothing encouraging. Evert insisted on hearing the exact truth; and learned at last that he might possibly live a few days, but not longer.

Then, to Emily's wonder and dismay, Evert entreated that, for the little time there was remaining, she would take his name. His heart was set on this idea, and he pleaded, for what seemed such a useless boon, with a vehemence that seemed likely to hasten the last moments. Mrs. Millburn and Hatty seconded the petition with tears, and were sure that "darling Emily" would not refuse dear Evert's last request.

Emily did what nine women out of ten would have done in the same case, and consented.

"What harm can it do?" she thought, "it is only a mere form, but it gives me the right to be with him to the end, and will prevent any talk; and he is so good, and has loved me so well; and if it comforts him now to think that my name will be Millburn instead of May, why should I refuse?" And then it crossed her mind that a widow's cap would be very becoming to her, and she hated herself because this silly notion had come to her unbidden, and twisted up her hair tight and plain, and went to meet the clergyman in her old black mohair, which had become considerably spotted down the front in the course of her nursing.

The rite was made as short as possible, and then Mrs. Millburn sent every one away, and for two days the bride stood over the bridegroom, and fought against death till she was ready to faint.

The doctor gave up the patient entirely, and ceased to do anything; and, as sometimes happens in like cases, he took a turn for the better; and slowly the balance trembled, the scale inclined, and life had won.

"I'll tell you what it is," said the doctor, "your wife has saved your life."

Evert turned his head on the pillow, and looked for Emily; but she had slipped away into the next room, where she sat down, feeling, for the first time, with a strange shock, that she was actually married.—What should she do? What could she say? How could she tell Evert, after all that she had only come to him as she would have gone to Pat Murphy, if he had sent for her, and consented to that marriage rite as she had lent her silver candlesticks to hold Father Flanagan's blessed candles when Judy Murphy died?

The doctor went down stairs; and presently Mrs. Millburn and Hatty came to her, and overwhelmed her with embraces and gratitude, and a *point applique* set, and fragmentary talk about her "things," and proposals to send for her mother, all mingled together. Emily resolutely put away thought for the time, put she could not help feeling, in an odd surprised way, that she was not unhappy, and despised herself for having a sort of ashamed, furtive interest in those "things," which Mrs. Millburn and Hatty were longing to provide.

A week after that day, Evert was allowed to sit up in his easy chair, white and wan enough, but with a look of returning health and life. Emily was sitting almost with her back to him, looking out into the tossing leafless branches of the great elm.

"Emily," said Mr. Millburn, at last.

"Yes," she answered quietly, but she did not turn her head.

"Emily, I did not mean to get well."

No answer from Mrs. Millburn.

"I know how much you must feel what has happened. Believe me, I will take no advantage of your goodness; I will set you free as soon as I can My only wish is to spare you trouble; I will take all blame on myself. I know you are longing to be away; and why should I delay what must come at last? I dare say Dick and Mrs. Macy, the nurse, can do all I need now."

"Oh, if you prefer Mrs. Macy's attendance, I am sure it is nothing to me," said Emily, in a remarkably cross manner.

"You are angry with me, but there need be no difficulty, dear. You came away from home so hurriedly that it would be perfectly natural for you to return to your mother now."

But here, to Evert's dismay, Emily hid her face, and began to cry in quite a passionate and distressful fashion. Evert rose with difficulty, and went to her,—it was not more than three steps.

"Do you want to kill yourself?" she said through her sobs, and she took hold of him and made him sit down, and then turned away, and laid her head on the window seat.

"What can I do?" he said distressed.

"It's too bad! Oh, it's *too* bad!" she said in the most unreasonable way.

"I know it Emily. You are as free as though no word had ever passed between us. Do you want to go to day? I will make it easy for you with mother and Hatty," he said, with a pang.

She went on crying, and then in a minute she said, in a most incoherent fashion.

"I—I *didn't* think I was so *very* disagreeable." The words dropped out one by one between her sobs. "But, of course, if you don't want me—"

"Emily! What do you mean? *Will* you stay? Will you really try to care for me?" he asked, with a sudden light in his eyes.

"I don't know. I—did think—as matters are, we might try to make the best of it," she said in the faintest whisper, while the color ran to her fingers' end.

"You will?"

"I will if you will," said Mrs. Millburn, with a sweet, shy smile.

And she kept her word.—*From the Aldine for April.*

Reading for the Million.

Brigham Young's Retirement.

What the public sentiment of a whole nation has not been able to affect has been wrought by the process of time. The retirement of BRIGHAM YOUNG from the political and the ecclesiastical primacy of Mormonism converts him at once from a disturber of our present politics and our present churches into a historical character. Whether we regard him as a spiritual heresiarch or as a political dictator we shall find him equally a remarkable figure. We elsewhere give an account of his life, and an estimate of the influence it has had upon the singular theocracy by which alone it will be remembered. And there can be no doubt that for the standing Mormonism has won for itself among the religions of the world, and the community of Utah among the nations of the world, the praise or the blame is to be ascribed to YOUNG alone. Up to the time of his accession to the headship of it the Church of the Latter-day Saints was "a feeble folk" wandering hither and thither without rest. The heap of ghastly ruins which remains upon that bleak bluff which overhangs the upper Mississippi and still bears the name of Nauvoo may be considered the monument of Joseph Smith. It is a monument of failure only. The capital of Utah, around which was put down in the geographies of our childhood as the "Great American Desert" now blossoms as the rose, and which furnishes an example of thrift and of order that shames older capitals where fanes of purer faiths are reared, is the monument of Brigham Young. It has grown up from nothing in the thirty years since the reins of the Mormon Church and the Mormon state were given into his hands. This is a moment of success as men count success, as Nauvoo was a monument of failure and of brilliant achievement whereas Nauvoo gives evidence only of weak and baffled attempt. During the interval Mormonism has been subjected to severer test than any applied to it under the prophetship of Smith. A gang of Illinoisan rowdies was sufficient to bring it to nothing then. The military power of the Federal Government has been brought against it since in vain. For Johnston's expedition, which was really set on foot for the extirpation of Mormonism, succeeded neither in that object nor in its ostensible object of reducing the Mormons into subjection to the laws of the United States which had been passed to abate their special and superior pretensions. Mormonism, in spite of military expeditions fitted out under Democratic administrations, and of the clap-trap "platforms" laid down avowedly for the guidance of Republican administrations, is stronger now than it has been at any time in its history before. The very retirement of Young is a proof of his confidence in the stability of the state which he has founded. It is true that he is seventy-two years old, and that for thirty years he has borne the brunt of the Mormon cause. But he has given no reason to anybody to suppose that he would prefer his case now to the commonwealth which he has reared if he did not suppose it could be safely left to itself. His resignation of the conduct of Mormonism is a defiance in its behalf of all that man can do to it. We think his confidence is unfounded, for the reason that the Pacific railroads will bring Mormonism into the contact which for thirty years it has shunned with the outer world. To doubt the result would be to doubt that our religious and civil policy is better suited to the wants of Americans in our day than the religious and civil policy of the Mormons. But, whatever the decision on that point may be, or however soon it may be rendered, the fact remains that Mormonism, as Brigham Young has made it, is one of the most remarkable of the social phenomena of our modern world.—*N. Y. World.*

Curiosities of Vision.

In order to have distinct vision and the power for estimating the distance of one object from another under water, the magnifying lens of the eye of aquatic animals must necessarily be much more convex than inland animals.

A fish sees in the air just as we do in opening our eyes under water—indistinctly. Submarine explorers are provided with glasses which meet the emergency.

Seals, frogs, terrapin, crocodiles and water birds, that seek prey alternately in air and water, possess a marvellous mechanical provision for varying the optic axis in passing from one medium to another. Human eyes, having no such adjustable apparatus, meet the emergency by a lens outside, as in wearing glasses.

No individual organ has been more profoundly studied, nor is any department of science better understood than optics, yet the sense of vision is not in the eye, but far back in the brain. The eye is simply a receiving instrument, like a spyglass, directed by the will, through which the conscious soul contemplates what is beyond. Through those organs the mind holds intercourse with the world. Yet with such facts for guidance, based on possitive demonstrations, philosophers have not been able to explain how the mind operates on the optic mechanism to see.

Insects are abundantly provided with motionless eyes, but they see without brains. They have ganglionic nervous centres, and so have we, but vision has its location in certain white tubercles. Spiders, flies, bugs, even mosquitos, with the nicest kind of distinct vision, both microscopic and telescopic, have nothing like a brain.

Slander.

It seems a little thing to slander our neighbor; to repeat all the harm we have heard of him, to whisper away reputation, and to stab in the dark. Yet it is a great thing to him, though a small thing to us. We can never know the amount of repeating all the harm of him that we have heard. The human heart is prone to slander, and we would watch ourselves carefully when we find that we are about to speak ill of our neighbors. We heard a lady once say, "I make it a rule never to repeat anything bad that I hear of another! I am resolved that I will never take part in injuring any one." What a wise resolve! Would that all made it the golden rule of their life. How much misery would be spared, how much more kindly would be our intercourse with each other. Why, the world would be like Eden without the serpent. But instead of hiding the evil that we have heard, how eagerly we spread it; how we gloat over the story; how glad we are to pour it into the ears which open so gladly to receive it. Deprive us of that great staple of conversation, slander, and some of us would be at a loss what to talk about. Would that we were only as anxious to tell the good we know of our acquaintances as we are to tell the bad; what a charming thing society really would be. There are people to whom slander is the very breath of their life; social spiders, hideous and venomous insects, and in darkness they weave their webs of detraction. They are a curse to society, a danger to their friends, and a disgrace to themselves.

Playing Indian.

A New York man is very much annoyed because his two boys have read so many Indian stories that they have gone wild with anxiety to play Indian, and to go out on the prairies hunting for the real noble red man. The man was taking a nap, after dinner in his easy chair, when he was waked by an alarming noise and a strange sensation in his head. He jumped up suddenly and found that one of his boys, dressed in a red table-cloth, and with his nose decorated with blue paint, was trying to scalp his father with a carving knife, while the other boy, attired in a blanket shawl and a rooster feather, flourishing a hatchet and emitted war whoops from behind a thicket composed of two chairs and a card table. The man determined to put a stop to this kind of thing. So next day, while the boys were playing with bows and arrows in the garden he dressed himself in Indian costume, and jumped over the fence with a wild, unearthly yell; for the purpose of frightening those children. The oldest boy, however, stood his ground, and drawing an arrow, to the head of which was inserted a tenpenny nail, he buried it in the chieftain's leg before he took to flight. That night the father walked up stairs on a crutch and flogged the family all round before he seat them to bed. He is thinking now of some other way to effect a cure of the sanguinary disposition of his offspring

A Pretty Parlor Ornament.

An interesting ornament for the sitting room or parlor may be easily obtained by growing one of the club moss tribe under a glass shade. Procure an ordinary glass shade, such as are used to protect small vases and other articles, and of any size that offers—also a china dish that is three or four inches deep, or a common flower seed pan. Fill the latter with light soil, as vegetable mold or sand, and get from a nurseryman or florist a plant of one of the common varieties of club moss—place this on the soil in the pan, and then the glass shade over it, pressing it down a little into the soil. The earth being kept moist, this moss will grow rapidly and will climb up and fill the inside of the glass. It requires to be kept in a window near the light, and soon becomes a pleasing object from the delicate texture and form of its ramifications.

Although the moss requires to have a constantly moist atmosphere within the glass, yet it takes but little water, because the evaporation from the soil condenses on the inner surface of the glass shade, and descends in the form of water down it again. The shade should never be taken off; when water is needed, a small quantity may be poured between the outside of the shade and the side of the pan, which will find its way under the edge of the glass to the earth which is inside.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

SIDNEY SMITH made the quaint confession that according to his computation, he had eaten and drank, between his tenth and seventieth year, about forty-four wagon loads more than he needed. How many people, dull-headed from such a cause, would be frank enough to confess as much?

COMMENTING on Brick Pomeroy's statement: "I have served the nation, and I think I have its confidence," the Chicago *Post* says: If he has the nation would thank him to return it, satisfactorily account for its absence.

Miscellaneous News Items.

General Sherman considers Cook our best Indian officer.

The new opera house in Reading will soon be ready for use.

Highwaymen have been bold in their operations in Luzerne county of late.

A railroad from Clarion to Troy is under consideration by capitalists of the former place.

Sixty tons of clover seed were sold and shipped by a Lebanon man during the past two months

Thomas Long and Hannah Short were lately married in Virginia. The notice in the local paper adds, "No cards, no whiskey.

The next anniversary meeting of the Pennsylvania reserve association will be held at Gettysburg on Tuesday, the 15th proximo.

The Sun inn, at Bethlehem, was built by the Moravian society more than a century ago. Its present owner is Charles Brodhead, Esq.

Wild pigeons and ducks abound in great numbers on the mountains and streams in the vicinity of Warren, Pa., and sportsmen are in their glory.

The Westmoreland County Coal Company has bought and leased 2,000 acres of ground about a mile west of New Florence, for the purpose of making coke on an extensive scale.

A Pekin (Ill.) woman was asked by the preacher if her husband feared the Lord. She replied, "Fear him? Why, bless you, he is so feared of him that he never goes out of the house on Sunday without taking his gun along."

Proposals are now being received for the contract of building the Perkiomen railroad from Greenville to Emaus, on the East Pennsylvania branch, the balance of the road being contracted for. In this proposed extension there will be a tunnel about 1,700 feet in length.

Geary Sherburne, who eloped with Josephine Drew, from Fisherville, N. H., last fall, was arraigned on a criminal charge in the Supreme Judical Court, at Concord, yesterday, and pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to the full extent of the law, three years in the State prison.

The authorities of the county in which Portland, Me., is situated, exact a tencent fee from those persons who wish to see Wagner, the Isle of Shoals murderer. The receipts from this source, which already amount to a large sum, will be applied to the liquidation of the county debt.

Crops in Nebraska are generally in a fine condition. The winter wheat looks well, and the August planting is a sure crop. There will be a much greater breadth of land sowed to spring wheat than common this year. Peach buds have all been killed and the peach trees badly injured in some places. Apples promise abundantly enough.

A paragraph relating the strange career of Lady Ellenborough having appeared in several London journals the London *Times* has been requested to state that Lady Ellenborough's relatives "have the best reason to believe that the report of her death is as unfounded as the account of her career is false."

The following changes in the army were made during the week ending April 5, announced by the Adjutant General Captain James E. Putnam, Twelfth infantry, resigned March 31; First Lieutenant Augustus P. Greene, Fourth artillery, dismissed March 28; Second Lieutenant E. S. Holden, resigned March 28; Assistant Surgeon Morris J. Asch, resigned March 31.

Henry J. Mason, one of the Senate short-hand reporters for the Legislative Journal, was found dead in bed at the Lochiel House, Harrisburg, on the morning of the 9th inst. At midnight he was apparently well. Heart disease and paralysis are supposed to have caused his death. His residence was in New York city, but for eight years past he has been reporting at Harrisburg during the sessions of the Legislature. He leaves a widow and two children.

In the State prison at Charlestown, Mass., the other morning as the convicts were marching in line from breakfast, William Patterson attacked John E. Shaw, prison official, on the escort, and dealt him two terrible blows with a large knife which he had secreted upon his person. Shaw's hand was nearly cut off, and his face laid open with a gash eight inches long. He was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition. Patterson was at once secured.

The packages of partially burned bonds, notes, &c., received at the

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, April 23, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

From the time of the first settlement of this country to this date, for a period of over two hundred and fifty years, the "Indian troubles" have been *constant* troubles, and the "Indian question" has been a much *vexed* question and a seemingly *unsolvable* question. The conflict between civilization and barbarism, for the possession of this continent, has been a long conflict, but the ultimate triumph of the former has long been universally claimed by the Whites and sorrowfully conceded by the Savages. In its westward course it has always pushed and crowded the Indians in advance; sometimes its progress has been marked by all the atrocities and horrors of an exterminating war, while at other times by finesse or diplomacy it has accomplished its irresistible and defiant march.

During the rebellion the attention of the whole country was turned toward the successes and reverses of our armies in the Southern fields, but when these were no longer the absorbing topic, the border difficulties again loomed into sight and demanded adjustment. The conflicts between the border settlers and the Indians were renewed, the whites were trespassing on the reservations and the Indians were revenging real or fancied injuries in their ancient manner.

Among all the policies suggested, tried or adopted, none have met with more popular favor nor been more successful than the Indian Peace Policy inaugurated by General Grant. Receiving as it does the material aid and countenance from the religious denominations of our land, and the practical execution of it being committed, in a great measure, to christian men, its policy, course and suggestions have been loudly approved by the christian men and women of the whole nation and the whole world. This course has been advantageous, not only to the whites, but to the Indians and has given the two races confidence in each other. The careless and malicious slaughter of the Indians, by our border ruffians, has been in a great measure stopped on the one hand, and on the other hand, the massacres of the white settlers so common, ten or twenty years ago, have entirely ceased. By it there has been accomplished an annual saving of three or four million dollars in the Indian expenditures, (a reduction of about 40 per cent.) and the money so spent is so disbursed that it benefits these wards of the Government and not the mercenary agents. Under its benign influences hundreds and hundreds of these benighted heathen have been induced to embrace christianity, and the triumph of civilization is to be accomplished by the extermination of the savage nature rather than of the savages themselves. Tribe after tribe have abandoned the bow and arrow and taken up the plow and shovel, and there is a fair prospect that the Indians will become good and useful members of society.

That General Canby and Dr. Thomas have been brutally assassinated, is, we fear, unfortunate for the carrying out of this policy. Lured into the trap by specious promises and treacherous smiles; influenced by no motives except to benefit the very men by whom they were slain, these noble, self-denying, tender-hearted and brave men have gone to their death mourned by the whole country. The mission which they undertook was confided to them on account of their known affection and love for the Indian race, and their slaughter is unparalled for its ingratitude and atrocity.

The general commanding the army as a measure of retaliation, and to strike terror to the other tribes has ordered that towards the Modocs a war of extermination shall be relentlessly and mercilessly pursued until the "Last of the Modocs" shall sleep with his fathers. Such treachery demands the immediate and vigorous punishment of the offenders, but the passions of the people should not be aroused against the whole race, nor confounding the innocent with the guilty should all be included in the general condemnation. The Modoc Tribe should alone bear the guilt and punishment of the Modoc sin, and the other tribes, so broadly scattered over the western territories, are no more responsible for the treachery and guilt of these Indians, than are the white citizens of Pennsylvania responsible for the massacre of two hundred negroes by the treacherous whites of Louisana.

The Policy cannot be deemed a failure on account of this single instance of Indian treachery.

☞ The Franklin *Repository*, in its last issue, thus lays down the qualifications of a member of the Legislature: "If Legislators, as a body of law-makers, are not better qualified than the average of the people from whom they are taken for the purposes of their election, it is too much to expect their work to be satisfactory.—This is not disrespect to the people. To make laws wisely requires higher qualifications than to execute them. A law-maker must have ability, he should know what laws are needed for public safety, public convenience and comfort, and public prosperity. But he must also possess integrity. If he does not the people have no guarantee that his ability may not be used to subvert their best interests for his personal ends, instead of promoting and protecting them. Unless he has established among those who know him a character for both of these essential qualities he should not be entrusted with the responsible power of a legislator."

☞ Under the act of Congress, passed March 3, 1873, the widows of commissioned officers, whose husbands died in the service of the U. S., are entitled to $2 per month for each minor child, to date from July 20, 1866.

☞ The Modocs have escaped from the lava beds. Several of their famous warriors are reported killed. The troops are pursuing them.

How Woods Packed the Jury!

A Leaf from the Testimony Taken to Sustain the Motion to Quash the Panel.

The Motion Sustained by Judge Taylor.

It gives us pleasure to be able to lay before our readers the greater portion of the testimony of Messrs. Woods and Shontz, taken before His Honor, Judge Taylor, to sustain the motion to set aside the jury panel for the year 1870. Here it is in all its naked ugliness:

W. H. Woods, sworn.

Question. State what you know about the Jury Panel—how formed, drawn, &c., for this term of Court?

Answer. Mr. Shontz, one of the Jury Commissioners, and I met on Wednesday, I think about 11 o'clock. He said he did not know what his duties were. I suppose there were about a half-dozen persons present. I invited him and Harris Richardson to my house for dinner. In the room he said he had lists from nearly all parts of the county. He wanted me to give him some names from Dublin township. I did so; gave him some twenty or thirty names.

Q. You say you gave him some twenty or thirty names from Dublin township? Did you give him any other names?

A. I think I gave him James Port's name, and a few others from Huntingdon borough.

Q. Then you gave some twenty or thirty names from Dublin township and a few from Huntingdon borough; any others?

A. I think I gave a few names from Mount Union borough.

Q. Did you furnish any other names than those you have mentioned?

A. No, sir. NONE WHATEVER.

Q. Did you recommend him to erase any names from his lists?

A. No, sir. I MADE NO SUCH RECOMMENDATION!

Q. Did you make any suggestion to him in regard to names being added or erased from his lists?

A. *None; excepting what I have already stated.*

Q. You are interested in the trial of causes, as an attorney, at this term, are you not?

A. I am an attorney interested in the trial of causes at this term, and expect to continue to practice at this Court.

Geo. W. Shontz, (Jury Commissioner,) sworn.

Question. State what you know as to the making up and drawing of the Jury for this Court?

[Mr. Woods objected to the witness answering. Said he had no right to answer such questions. After a parley between the counsel the subject was referred to His Honor, Judge Taylor, who said: "I think, for his own honor, he should tell all he knows about it."] Witness then proceeded:

Answer. I came to town on Wednesday, about 11 o'clock; was in Mr. Woods' office. He invited Harris Richardson and myself to dine with him. While sitting in the room, we got to talking about the Jury. He furnished me some thirty or forty names from Dublin township, Huntingdon and Mt. Union boroughs.

Q. Who gave you Robert Laird's name of Porter township?

A. Mr. Woods.

Q. Who gave you Mr. Graffius' name?

A. Mr. Woods.

Q. Did you examine the list of jurors with Mr. Woods?

A. Yes. WE EXAMINED THEM.

Q. Did he suggest any names to be erased from your list?

A. Yes; AT HIS SUGGESTION WE ERASED SOME NAMES.

Q. Did he suggest any other names to be added in place of those erased?

A. Yes. WE PUT OTHER NAMES IN THEIR PLACES!

Q. Did he, after having names added and others erased, examine the list?

A. *He examined it afterward!*

Q. What was then done?

A. He said it would now do. I could go. We went down to his office. Mr. Speer was there. We talked some about the Jury and I went to the Prothonotary's office to aid in drawing the Jury.

We submit this testimony to our readers without further comment. It speaks for itself. Honest men of Huntingdon county, what do you think of it? This is one of the many ways in which the League has worked.

☞ The *Monitor* wants to know whether we are in favor of the increase of the President's salary from $25,000 to $50,000 a year. We answer, pointedly, WE ARE! The fact of the President of the United States heretofore receiving a smaller salary than the presidents of many of our leading railroad companies, we can only characterize as a reproach and a beggarly shame. If ninety-seven years ago, when our population scarcely exceeded 3,000,000 of persons, $25,000 was believed to be a reasonable annual salary for our Chief Executive, it certainly ought to be double that amount now, when our population exceeds 40,000,000, and our wealth has increased in a much greater proportion. The man who would grumble at this just lives one hundred years too late. He belongs to the dead past. But Congressmen tying $5,000 on to the tail of the bill, for their own use, is quite another thing!

D. Over, Esq., formerly of the *Gazette* in this place, now of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, wants to be sheriff of Blair county. D. O. has been a hard worker for his party ever since we first knew him—a period of twenty years or more—and has earned all the favors it can give him.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

All of which we most heartily endorse. Mr. Over has served the party well if ever man did. He certainly ought to be handsomely rewarded, if the custom of rewarding those who do the work has not gone entirely out of fashion. We hope he may get the nomination and be elected.

☞ The Harrisburg papers appear to enjoy a monopoly of the business of throwing dirt and chaff at the Centennial Exhibition.

☞ How brave the *Monitor* has become lately! Be quiet, friend, and you will exhibit a wise discretion.

☞ The *Monitor* is disposed to twit us for not aiming at larger game than Woods, Laird, Logan, Shearer & Co. Now, the truth of it is, that we have no Congressional bird to aim at, and consequently let drive at such game as is in view. But, then, we bring them down by the bag full and, there is no trouble in telling where the wounded ones are by their flutterings. How about your bird; got him pretty near bagged, eh? What species does he belong to?

☞ We have received the new Pittsburg daily, the *Evening Telegraph*, edited by our former townsman, Hon. H. Bucher Swoope. It is about the size of the *Commercial* and is one of the most newsy papers published in the State. In this respect it surpasses the Philadelphia papers. To any of our subscribers wanting a daily evening paper from Pittsburg, we would say take the *Telegraph*.

☞ Since the Committee on Railroads and Canals has reported, in the Constitutional Convention, there is a manifest disposition on the part on the organs of the monopolists to sneer at that body, and to predict that the work it has done will be rejected by the people.

☞ The local elections in New Jersey, last week, show an increased Republican vote. They carry fourteen out of twenty-one counties in the State.

Constitutional Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Mr. Lamberton sent up to the president the following letter:

LANCESTER, April 15, 1873.—*Hon. William A. Meredith, President of the Constitutional Convention*—MY DEAR SIR: Permit me through you to tender to the constitutional convention my resignation.

The many professional and private engagements which demand my attention during the months of April and May, and which I cannot postpone without great loss and inconvenience to others, have necessitated this course.

It is with much regret that I severe my connection with this convention, assembled in response to a call from the people to execute the work of reform.

So far the action of the convention meets with my hearty approval, and if in the end all is realized that a good beginning justifies anticipating, the people of the state will congratulate each other that they placed a great work in such trustworthy hands, and all who contribute to the result will have just cause to be proud.

I have the honor to be yours, respectfully. SAMUEL H. REYNOLDS.

The resignation was accepted, and the selection of a successor was referred to the delegates at large voting the same way—Mr. Reynolds being a democrat. This is the third vacancy which has occurred since the convention assembled in this city on the 7th of January.

A motion to again change the hours for meeting and adjourning was debated for a half hour and then tabled.

The report of the committee on the judiciary was made the special order for Monday next.

The convention then went into committee of the whole on the article reported by Mr. Cochran, from the committee on railroads and canals. Mr Broomall in the chair.

SEC. 1, which reads as follows, was debated at length: "Any individual, company, or corporation, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct a railroad, or canal, between any two points in this state. Any railroad may intersect and connect with any other railroad, and no discrimination shall be made in passenger and freight tariffs on persons, or property, passing from one railroad to another and no unnecessary delay interposed in the forwarding of such passengers and property to their destination. The legislature shall, by general law, prescribing reasonable regulations, give full effect to these powers and rights."

Numerous amendments were offered and voted down.

MR LEAR made a vigorous attack along the whole line of the report, which he considered as aimed especially at railroad corporations, and was replied to by Mr. Cochran, who said that the gentleman from Bucks did not seem to comprehend the animus of the article. It was for the protection of railroad companies and the public alike, and to establish a system of inter communication throughout the entire state. The section was then agreed to.

The next section was then taken up. It read as follows:

SEC. 2. Every railroad or canal corporation organized, or doing business in this state, shall maintain a public office therein for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made and books kept for public inspection, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in, and by whom; the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them respectively; the transfers of said stock, and the names and places of residence of its officers. The chief officer or director of every such corporation shall annually make a report under oath or affirmation to the secretary of internal affairs, which report shall include a detailed statement of its receipts and expenditures, assets and liabilities, and such other matters relating to its business as are now or hereafter may be prescribed by law, or required by said secretary.

On motion, however, the committee rose to sit again at three o'clock.

The delegates at large, through Judge Woodward, reported that they had selected William Bigler, of Clearfield, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of S. H. Reynolds. A recess was then taken until three o'clock.

The constitutional convention assembled at three o'clock and took up article on railroads and canals.

The second section, providing that every railroad or canal corporation doing business in the state shall keep an office therein where transfers of stock shall be made and books kept open for public inspection and the chief officer compelled to make annual report, was taken up.

An amendment was adopted providing that the books shall be kept open for inspection of stock and bond holders or any other person having a pecuniary interest therein.

A discussion followed upon the provision requiring an annual report upon the receipts, expenditures, assets, liabilities, etc., of railroad and canal corporations to be made to the secretary of internal affairs

The section was adopted, thus: "Every railroad or canal corporation, organised or doing business in this state, shall maintain an office therein for the transaction of its business, where transfers of its stock shall be made and books kept for inspection by any stock or bondholder or any other person having a pecuniary interest in such corporation, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed or paid in and by whom, the names of the owners of its stock and the amounts owned by them, the transfers of said stock and the names and places of residence of its officers."

Pending a vote on the third section, the convention adjourned until to-morrow morning.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

Gen. Grant Bitterly Incensed Against the Modocs—The Extermination Urged as a Matter of Justice—Duties and Powers of the Slaughtered Peace Commissioners—Gen. Jeff. C. Davis Appointed Gen. Canby's Successor—President Grant Directs the Utter Extermination of the Modoc Indians.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The following dispatch shows the earnestness of the Government to punish the Modocs:

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1873.

GEN. GILLEM, MODOC CAMP, via Yreka, Cala:—Your dispatch announcing the terrible loss to the country of Gen Canby by the perfidy of the Modoc band of Indians, has been shown the President, who authorizes me to instruct you to make the attack so strong and persistent that their fate may be commensurate with their crime. You will be fully justified in their extermination.

[Signed.] W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Repeated as copy for General Schofield.

SAN FRANCISCO, California—General Sherman, in a dispatch to General Schofield says:

The President now sanctions the most severe punishment of the Modocs, and I hope to hear that they have met the doom they so richly have earned by their insolence and perfidy.

Consult Mrs. Canby and have every honor paid the remains of General Canby. You may be sure that any measure of severity to the savages will be sustained.

General Jefferson C. Davis now in Indiana, has been directed to immediately assume the command made vacant by the death of General Canby.

No further particulars of the Modoc massacre were received up to noon to-day.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day repeated that he should ask for no mercy whatever for the Modocs. He did not think the massacre would seriously affect the peace policy, which protected friendly Indians but punished those that were hostile. General Canby was in accord with this policy, and had been entrusted with the management of the proceedings connected with the Modoc mission, and his decision was to be final.

The following is the official Statement of the purpose and powers of the Modoc Peace Commission, being a letter under and in accordance with which the instructions of the Commissioners were prepared by the Indian Bureau:

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1873.

To the Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

SIR:—Referring to the difficulties that have arisen and still continue to exist between the troops of the United States and the Modoc Indians in Oregon, I have to inform you that I have determined to send a Commission to the scene of the difficulty for the purpose of examining into the same. This Commission will consist of three members, whose names will be hereafter furnished you. It will be required to proceed to the Modoc country as rapidly as possible and before entering upon any active discharge of its duties will confer with General Canby of the United States Army, and in all subsequent proceedings of the Commission it should confer freely with that officer and act under his advice as far as it may be possible to do so, and always with his co-operation.—The objects to be gained by the Commission are these: First, To ascertain the causes which have led to the difficulties and hostilities between the troops and the Indians, and, secondly, To devise the most effective and judicious measures for preventing the continuance of these hostilities, and for the restoration of peace. It is the opinion of this department, from the best information in its possession, that it is advisable to remove the Modoc Indians, with their consent, to some new reservation, and it is believed that the coast reservation in Oregon, lying between Cape Lookout on the north, and Cape Perpetua, on the south, and bounded on the east by coast range of mountains and on the west by the Pacific ocean, will be found to furnish the proper location for these Indians. The Commission will therefore be directed to make an amicable arrangement, locating the Indians on some portion of this reservation, provided it is possible for it to be so, and provided that said Commission is not of opinion, after fully investigating the case, that some other place is better adapted to accomplish the purpose of the Department. In either of which events the Commission will, before finally concluding the arrangement with the Indians, hold a communication with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and receive further advices. The Commission will in no wise attempt to direct the military authorities in reference to their movements. It will be at liberty, however, to inform the commanding officer of the wish of the Department; that no more force or violence be used than in his opinion shall be deemed absolutely necessary and proper it being the desire of the Department in this, as well as in all other cases of like character, to conduct its communications with the Indians in such manner as to secure peace and obtain their confidence if possible, and their voluntary consent to comply with such regulations as may be deemed necessary for their present and future welfare. The commission will be directed to keep the Department advised as frequently as possible of its progress until the work which is assigned to it shall be accomplished, or its further progress proven to be unnecessary.

Very respectfully your obedient service.

[Signed.] C. DELANO, Sec'y.

The following is a copy of the telegram placing the Modoc Peace Commissioners under the control of General Canby:

HEADQ'RS ARMY OF THE U. S.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
March 24, 1873.

General E. R. S. Canby, commanding Van Bremer's Ranche, Modoc country, via Yreka, California:

Secretary Delano is in possession of all your despatches up to March 16, and he advises the Secretary of War that he is so impressed with your wisdom and desire to fulfil the peaceful policy of the government that he authorizes you to remove from the present Commission any member you think unfit; to appoint others to their places, and to report through us to him such changes. This actually devolves on you the entire management of the Modoc question, and the Secretary of War instructs me to convey this message to you with his sanction and approval.

[Signed.] WM. T. SHERMAN, General.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Yreka dispatches from Colonel Mason to General Scofield, says that Lieutenant Sherwood died at one o'clock to-day.

LAVA BED, April 14.—The evening following the murder of General Canby and Peace Commissioner Thomas, the Modocs attacked Col. Mason's pickets one and a half miles east of the Modoc camp. The pickets were quickly re-inforced and one Modoc was killed and ten horses captured. Donald McKenna and seventy-two Warm Spring Indians arrived yesterday. Dyer will go back to the reservation soon. Meacham is pronounced out of danger, and will soon be able to attend to the Modoc Klamaths there. The Snake Pitt River Indians are still quiet, but are watching the contest with great interest. The funeral ceremonies on the 12th of April of Canby and Thomas, in camp, were very impressive. The troops were drawn up and received the remains in the customary manner, with salutes and muffled drums.

A dispatch from Col. Gillem to Gen. Schofield received in this city to-night, says he will use every endeavor to prevent the escape of the Modocs, and if possible, not an Indian will be left to boast of the murdered Canby.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The regular courier arrived from Yreka to-night.

Yesterday morning, while the signal officers were engaged between Gillem's headquarters and Colonel Mason's camp, the Modocs got up on a ridge, near Jack's camp, with a white rag on a pole and imitated the movements of the signal officers, waving it to and fro. Mr. Meacham's condition was more hopeful. Mr. Dyer, the Commissioner who was unhurt, telegraphs to Washington for instructions, saying it was useless to try any longer for peace with those Indians. There is no doubt but that the Modocs also expected to get Gillem and Colonel Mason.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Gen. Jeff C Davis, the successor of Gen. Canby, in command of the Department of Columbia passed through this city to day on his way to his post of duty.

Letter From Kansas.

MARMITON, April 8, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—The past winter has been extremely cold, more snow fell than has in any one winter since 1858, the time I came here. The thermometer was more times below zero than it was ever known to be in any one winter since I have been in Kansas. Money is scarce on account of the short crop of wheat. Very little wheat went over ten bushels per acre, more went under five than over ten. A great deal was plowed up in the Spring. Oats and corn are in abundance. My corn averaged seventy bushels per acre; Oats, forty-five. Grain commands the following prices: Wheat, $1.55; Corn, 20 to 22; Oats, 15 to 16. There was very little wheat sowed last fall compared with the fall before, but what was sowed promises the best crop this year that ever I saw this time of year. There has been a great deal of oats sowed this spring, there will be more oats and corn planted this spring than ever was known around here in one year. Some have sown oats a month ago, but it commenced raining Saturday afternoon and on Sunday had some showers; when the wind got round North the weather got cold and we had snow yesterday, and today, it has just quit snowing (four o'clock P. M.) The snow is about three or four inches deep. Look out for mud when the snow melts. No plowing for ten days or two weeks. Not much corn will be planted before the first of May. H.

Letter from Mercersburg.

MERCERSBURG, Franklin co., Pa
April 14, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—As Huntingdon county is represented here, perhaps a line or two from this place may be of interest to the readers of the JOURNAL.

Although Mercersburg is not the most noted town in the world, it is not by any means the most insignificant one.

It is situated in Cumberland Valley, a short distance from the Southern Pa. R. R., accessible to it by a branch road by which the mail is received daily.

The town contains a population of nearly two thousand, and from the number of its inhabitants, and the wealth of the town, there is more than ordinary interest manifested in it. The business portion of the inhabitants, appear to be an enterprising stirring class of men indeed, there appears to be more trade and stir here than in many towns of three or four times the population having better facilities and opportunities, and situated along the Central road, however the wealthy Valley surrounding it is of very great advantage to it.

The people are intelligent, refined and peaceable, even the editors are "at peace with each other," though perhaps it is because there is only one.

They show a spirit of enterprise in their public buildings; they have seven very fine churches, a large brick school building, for four schools, besides a room in which to educate the race there being quite a number here. Mercersburg is also the seat of Mercersburg College which is in successful operation and in its eighth year, contains at present about ninety five students, of which seven graduated at the close of the year, an increase of four on last year. The institution is under the care of an efficient faculty, and is steadily becoming stronger. The situation is all that could be desired for a college, a more healthy place could not be selected, nor a place freer from vice and temptation which are due to college life.

Adieu, for the present,
MELAS.

Letter from Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, April 10, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—I have again changed my base, and am now in the heart of the enemy's camp, where daily strife is the order of the day. Each party still trying to predominate in the rural districts, but, as usual, the Kellogg party is in the ascendency, and soon the entire State will recognize his authority as Governor of Louisiana. Then we look for a better state of things, a better feeling, both social and political. Thus far the troubles in this State have caused a stagnation in immigration, but it may be presumed, with the utmost confidence, that Louisiana will be favored in an eminent degree by a spontaneous, healthy and invigorating influx of immigrants.

Those who think that the political troubles will deter people from coming to this State must fail to consider the part which immigration has heretofore played in the settlement and development of the State, and must fail also to consider the geographical, commercial and political circumstances that will conspire hereafter in favor of society, industry and material prosperity in the Mississippi delta and co-terminous regions. It is therefore only a dream of morbid despondency to suppose that this magnificent territory, forming the base of the Mississippi Valley, and containing the seaboard metropolis of that valley, is to be abandoned to social decay and semi-savagery. Its existing population would not be permitted to plunge it into irretrievable ruin, even if they were madly bent on so doing. The country at large has too much interest in its salvation and improvement. Too many Northern men have settled among the "white Southern trash" for a retrograde party to accomplish much.

An association was formed, a few months ago, in New Orleans, called "The Louisiana Immigration and Homestead Company." The specific purpose of this Company is to facilitate the disposition of real estate, in eligible parcels and with adequate improvements, among an intelligent, virtuous and thrifty class of people, native or foreign, who desire to settle upon secured homesteads. Its capital stock is $1,000,000, with the privilege of increasing it to $2,000,000. A share of this stock is only $5, so that persons of the very smallest means may become stockholders and make their influence felt in the management and policy of the company. Among its incorporators, and also on its first board of directors, are such men as Gen. Beauregard, Dr. D. W. Brickel—a large stockholder in the *Picayune* Company—Louis Schneider, a city official and millionaire, and other prominent citizens of Louisiana. Such an organization deserves encouragement, and judiciously directed cannot fail to give a new and wholesome impetus to immigration and the development of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the State.

This is one of the movements that has not waited upon the uncertain political eventualities. An intelligent board of directors, armed with moral and material power, have already retrieved a part of the political misfortune, and will eventually command the political destiny of Louisiana.

Quite a number of millions of acres of land are now open for homesteads in this State. Now is the time to secure a home.

CROCIUS.

The Climax of Disorder in Louisiana.

So long as the Louisiana trouble was confined to the intrigues for power of selfish politicians, the nation was simply disgusted; when it threatened the overthrow of law and order, the country became indignant, but now that it has resulted in wholesale murder, the entire Union will be moved with righteous anger. There is more in the story we print this morning than appears from the simple facts, startling though they are. It is strangely like the dreadful tale of Fort Pillow, to be told of negroes being shot down and killed as they ran from a burning building in which they were beleaguered Yet this is what happened at Colfax, Grant Parish, La., on Sunday last. The details of this fiendish deed are simply these: Some 400 negroes retreated into the Court-house, and it was fired, as the only means of dislodging them. One hundred of their number were shot as they fled, and after the melee not a negro was to be seen for miles around. About 100 are said to have escaped. The fate of the 300 can hardly be considered as anything but a horrible certainty.

But little interest will be felt in the causes which led to this fearful massacre The nation that suppressed the rebellion had been suppressed and peace restored, is suddenly startled by an outrage that has a parallel only in the darkest scenes of that woful strife. It is confronted, not with the question of how this came to pass, but with the problem of how the new peril it involves can be averted. It is idle to suppose that such a high-handed outrage as this can happen without endangering the national peace. Nothing is so powerful as example, and the uneasy Southern States must be moved from their apparent quiet by such events. Two antagonistic races, intermixed over a vast expanse of country, constitute a mine that any untoward incident may explode, and no Government can permit the match to be applied to it without becoming recreant to its first duty—Louisiana cannot be convulsed, and the nation remain undisturbed. Murder and rapine cannot be hourly incidents there, and life and property be secure elsewhere.

The preservation of the national peace and honor demands that the supremacy of the law shall be restored instantly in that distracted State. But how shall this be done? The State authorities, if there be any, have allowed affairs to drift from bad to worse. The troubles beginning with the wrangles of ambitious demagogues have almost reached that worst of human calamities, a war of races. During all this time there has not been a single vigorous, effective exercise of lawful local authority.—Confronted by this condition of affairs, must the nation permit society in Louisiana to be utterly disintegrated and other States to be involved in the disaster? President Grant has now before him one of the most serious questions he has ever been called upon to decide, and we think the country can safely trust to his sagacity and patriotism. He must know that to allow such events as that of Sunday to be repeated, is to bring great calamities upon the country, and he must be convinced that there is much danger they will be repeated unless some power steps in much stronger than any which has yet intervened in these troubles. Not until the last extremity is reached would the General Government be justified in interfering directly in Louisiana affairs. But no reverence for State rights can justify the Federal authorities in allowing a State to be destroyed and the safety of the nation imperiled.—*N. Y. Times.*

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
33 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only safe article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

New Advertisements.

HUNTINGDON CAR WORKS.
NOTICE.

The undersigned, lately doing business under the name of Orbison, Welch & Co., at the Huntingdon Car Works, having sold the said works and property connected therewith, to the firm of Orbison & Co., the partnership has been disolved, and all persons having unsettled accounts, are requested to call at the office of R. A. Orbison, and have the same adjusted.

R. A. ORBISON,
C. G. WELCH.

The undersigned having purchased the above Car Works, will hereafter carry on the business thereat, under the firm name of Orbison & Co.

WM. P. ORBISON,
THOS. E. ORBISON,
S. E. HENRY,
T. S. JOHNSTON,
B. F. ISENBERG.

apr23-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[*Estate of JOHN BUMGARTNER, dec'd.*]

Letters of administration on the estate of John Bumgartner, late of Cass township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, living near Calvin, P. O., on said estate, all persons knowing themselves indebted thereto will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SIMEON WRIGHT,
April23-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of ROBERT B. WILSON, dec'd.*]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, living near Shaver's Creek, P. O., on the estate of Robert B. Wilson, late of West township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. JACKSON WILSON,
JAMES WILSON,
apr.23-6t. Executors.

SAMUEL AFRICA
4th Street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
Dealer in fine
CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, TOYS, NOTIONS, &C.
Also,
ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER IN SEASON.
apr23,'73-6m.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Mifflin county, at their office, in Lewistown, until 12 o'clock, m., on the 26th April, inst., for

THE ERECTION AND CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE

across the Juniata river at Newton Hamilton. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject all proposals. Plans and specifications may be seen at their office in Lewistown.

By order of the Commissioners.
JOSEPH McCULLOCH,
April9-3t. Clerk.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE

of anyone needing WALL PAPER and WINDOW SHADES, we would say *go to BLAIR'S to buy* them, such a stock was never before brought to

HUNTINGDON.

All we ask, call and see and be convinced that you can buy cheaper, and from a larger assortment at BLAIR'S, than any other place in town, as he has a room full of WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS
15,000 Rolls of PAPER and
500 Pairs assorted colors and figures of
Window Blinds.

DON'T FORGET OUR SPECIALTIES.

Good Brown Back Paper, 10 cents.
Twill Rag Stock Paper, 18 cents.
Extra Satin Paper, 25, 26 and 27 cents.
Splendid Gilt Parlor Paper for 50 cents.

The very best quality of Oil Window Shades, Gilt Bands and six feet long, only $1 including fixtures. Plain Shading, all colors and widths. The Patent Spring (Hartsomes'), Window Fixtures, Cords and Tassels, all colors, &c., &c.

While our Stock last year was larger by far than was ever before brought to this town yet, our trade increased with the increase of stock so well that at the close of the season we had but very little left, thus enabling us to gratify our customers by a new stock, so that now we have a stock

FIVE TIMES AS LARGE AS ANY OTHER STOCK IN TOWN.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

Don't forget the place BLAIR'S,
418 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
N. B.—All paper trimmed free of charge, if desired. Apr2,'73-3mos.

UPHOLSTERING GOODS.

Comprising in addition to our usual stock, a magnificent assortment of novelties, manufactured exclusively for ourselves, which, for variety, effectiveness and style are superior to any previous offering in this class of goods.

LACE CURTAINS.

We shall maintain such prices for Curtains materials and Laces that it will be for the interest of persons house-furnishing to carefully examine our stock before making purchases.

WALRAVEN,
719 *CHESTNUT STREET,*
PHILADELPHIA.
apr2-3mos.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of
NICHOLAS C. DECKER,
One door east of the Washington Hotel.

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots Shoes, Hats and Caps, of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CLOTHING,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. apr2-1y.

DOORS.

Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding and Building Material generally. NORTH FELA & CO., have unsurpassed advantages of manufacturing Pine Lumber. They have their own timber, their own Saw and Planing Mill, their work is always first-class, being made by lumber seasoned by time. Orders for Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Mouldings, Frames, Flooring, Siding, &c., in small lots or by car load, received and promptly filled by J. A. POLLOCK, No. 1004 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa. apr2-3mos.

TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

If you want to save 10 to 15 per cent. don't fail to go to the large

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

Just opened by

BROWN & TYHURST,

At No. 525, HILL Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.

They have just returned from a trip among the *wholesale* manufacturers, of the different kinds of furniture, Mattresses, &c., buying at exceedingly low prices FOR CASH. They are also manufacturing such kinds of furniture as it will pay best to make here; and they wish it understood, that those who buy from them, will get bargains, as they intend to sell *low for cash*, and will not have to charge bad debts of worthless customers, to cash buyers' goods. Go and see their PARLOR SUITS and new styles of COTTAGE and FRENCH CHAMBER SUITS, CHAIRS of all kinds, LOUNGES, TABLES, &c.

☞ Housekeepers will have the convenience of a large Furniture Store, Carpet Store and Hardware Store, all in the same building.
March26,1873-3mos.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

W. H. H. NIVLING & CO.,
TYRONE, BLAIR COUNTY, PENNA.,

Build NEW ENGINES, and repair OLD ONES, as cheap and in as good order, as can be done elsewhere.

NEW and SECOND HAND

machinery of all kinds for sale.

SCHOOL DESKS,

guaranteed to out-last three setts Pine Board Seats and cost very little more.

Directors will do well by giving us a call before buying elsewhere.
March12-3mos.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.

The undersigned gives notice, to butchers and others, that he keeps on hand all the time a fine lot of FAT CATTLE, which he will sell live weight or dressed by the pound, or by the lump. He has on hand forty-five head, weighing from 800 to 1200. Address JOHN JACOBS,
mch12-2mos. Shirleysburg, Pa.

New Advertisements.

12,000,000 ACRES!

CHEAP FARMS!

The cheapest Land in market for sale by the

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

In the Great Platte Valley.

3,000,000 ACRES IN CENTRAL NEBRASKA

Now for sale in tracts of forty acres and upwards on five and ten years' credit at 6 per cent. No advanced interest required.

Mild and healthful climate, fertil soil, an abundance of good water.

The best market in the west! The great mining regions of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Nevada being supplied by the farmers in the Platte Valley.

Soldiers Entitled to a Homestead of 160 Acres.

THE BEST LOCATIONS FOR COLONIES.

Free homes for all! Millions of Acres of choice Government Lands open for entry under the Homestead Law, near this Great Railroad, with good markets and all the conveniences of an old settled country.

Free passes to purchasers of Railroad Land.

Sectional Maps, showing the land, also new edition of Descriptive Pamphlet with new Maps mailed free everywhere.

Address O. E. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner U. P. R. R.,
Omaha, Neb.

WANTED.

10,000 FARMERS

To improve 1,760,000 acres Railroad Lands, free from mortgage and located in the middle region of Western Iowa—the best corn, wheat and cattle-producing belt in the West, 15 hours distant from Chicago. Climate and soil unsurpassed. Meadow and plow land with pure running water evenly distributed. No fever and ague. Average credit price, $6 per acre. Send for a gu

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, April 23, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Court was not crowded last week.

The water has been let into the "canawl."

The Bill dividing this borough into four wards, has become a law.

The Coleman Sisters have been engaged by Sherry's New York Theatre.

The Pennsylvania Company are lowering their track on Allegheny street.

Orbisonia has a hotel keeper who gives drinks on the quiet. Sly old fox!

We call attention to the advertisement of Jay Cook & Co., in another column.

The Huntingdon County Medical Society held a meeting on Friday of last week.

Officer Westbrook was obliged to cage Maria Montgomery again on Monday last.

The Sheriff pulled out for Allegheny city, with Thomas Long, on Saturday morning last.

Our Shirleysburg friend is informed that it was another "Occasional," altogether. Rest-easy.

Fifth street is being raised to the level of the railroad. What an improvement it will make.

It has been suggested that the neighborhood of the new Car Works be christened New Orbisonia.

Petersburg elected an improvement Council this Spring. Clean up your ashes, filth and alleys, say the authorities.

Altoona ought to have a respectable ticket office. It has the poorest accommodations of this kind on the line of the P. R. R.

Bedford has appointed a committee—E. F. Kerr, Chairman—to invite the Constitutional Convention to adjourn to that place.

Leister has commenced clearing away the old buildings preparatory to erecting a handsome hotel building opposite the depot.

The young roughs who disturbed the Mite Society, at Mt. Union, got off by paying costs. The boys will be more careful in the future.

Miss Jennie Stewart, daughter of the late Sewell Stewart, Esq., cut her ear very badly, on Saturday last, with a broken pane of glass.

The local of the *Gazette* is extremely sensitive on the Local Option question. Don't take it so hard, friend, we deeply sympathize with you.

Elwood Miller, son of Dr. R. Allison Miller, slipt on the Academy steps, in this place, a week or so ago, and sprained his ankle very severly.

The new Council have all the authority necessary to proceed to the erection of a market house, and we believe they have the energy to do it.

The liquor interests of Blair, Centre, Bedford and Huntingdon counties are to be discussed, at Tyrone, on the 10th prox. by those interested.

Mrs. Anderson has erected a handsome new fence on Sixth street. Col. Dorris is also putting up a very neat structure of this kind on Fourth street.

The persons who have promised, from time to time, to start an Omnibus have fizzled out. There is not enterprise enough of this kind to start an old cart.

Broad Top Stock, on the 17th inst., in the Philadelphia market, brought $8.25 per share ordinary, and $14 for preferred. A year or two ago it sold for $2.50.

Court adjourned on Wednesday evening of last week. In a short time there will be no necessity for more than one week of Court. What a saving to tax-payers!

A caboose car, attached to a train, passed through this place, on Tuesday of last week, on fire. The flames and smoke were issuing from the windows at a fearful rate.

Since the first of January over $4,000 have been taken out of the County Treasury on Poor House orders. It will take $16,000 to support the Poor House for 1873 at this rate.

On the morning of the 17th inst., the ground was covered with snow at this point. Nineteen years ago, to a day, we sleighed sixteen miles—from Ebensburg to Wilmore and return.

We saw a landlord, one afternoon last week, breaking stones on the street. He wanted to convey the idea, no doubt, that he has got down to hard work. None of that, now! It's all stuff!

Speer, we suspect, has put a report in circulation that a new Democratic paper is to be started. Bosh! That report is intended to scare the *Monitor*. We hope it won't scare worth a cent.

The *Times* says it was "Chopparts" and not "Clopparts operation" that did the business for Pierce. Well, we surely thought it was the latter, because if it had been the former, the patient ought to have recovered.

The attention of Prof. J. P. Wiekersham is called to the manner in which the Cassville Soldiers Orphan School is conducted. People on the opposite side of the mountain from Cassville allege that they see some of the children daily.

One of Russell Henry's numerous family of mules was full of capers on Sunday evening last. It was fine fun for the boys and excellent exercise for the mule, but more than enough to vex the soul of one more patient than "Russ."

A stranger was struck by an engine and had an arm and leg cut off, on Friday or Saturday last, at Newton Hamilton, the result of walking on the railway track. It is said that his companion refused to help to carry him to a place of safety lest he might soil his clothes.

The juniors were out again the other night. This time it was Miss Minnie Burchinell who did the honors of the occasion. The affair passed of very pleasantly; no one fell into the canal and there was nothing lost but a bustle and that did not amount to much.

A medical gentleman raised a sensation at the dinner table of one of our popular boarding houses, one day last week, by stating that a baby had just been found horribly mutilated near the railroad. It was headless and had both arms broken off. It is needless to say it was a doll.

Arrapaho Tribe, No. 68, I. O of R. M. of this place, elected the follow chiefs for the ensuing term: John. Potter, Sachem; T. I. Chilcote, Sen Sag; L. Richter, Jr. Sag; D. E. McMurtrie, C of R; S. Allen, K. of W; John McCabe, Prophet; Representative to the Great Council, L. F. Wattson.

A group of ladies, from an overlooking window, enjoyed the ridiculous scene of seven chubs of boys, ranging from five to nine years of age, drawn up in a circle, each taking his turn at a stump of a cigar. One of the older boys took a whiff or two more than the regulations permitted, whereupon one of the youngest raised a smoke that was not in the bills, and the scene closed in a grand scramble for the prize. Exit boys.

Mr. Asahel Corbin and Mr. John Silknitter, of Henderson township, were passing into town on Saturday, by the new iron bridge over Stone Creek; a freight train came up in the rear and frightened their horse, which made several leaps and broke the wagon. Mr. Corbin jumped out and saved himself, but Silknitter was thrown out against the stone composing the West abutment of the bridge, and his skull badly fractured. He was carried to the residence of A. W. Kenyon, Esq., where he died during the day. He was buried at four o'clock on Sunday. He leaves no family.

Saturday last was a wretchedly dreary day. Blue Monday was no comparison to it. The sun failed to come to time until late in the afternoon, and for a few moments how cheerful it made us feel, and it was then, just at this joyous moment that the proprietor of the Eureka Ice Cream garden sauntered into our office, with a great pitcher of Ice Cream, cake-plates, and spoons. The "Blues" were forgotten and the devils went to work with a relish. It was splendid! He went home empty "you bet." But if you call at the garden where you ought to call, you will find out how the boys felt when it was all over.

PERSONALS.

Cornman has a new silk tile.

Judge Dean is growing corpulent.

In luck again—Maj. Wharton. It's a boy.

George Jackson, Esq., has been on the sick list.

Dr. Dunwiddie smiled upon us the other day.

John R. Hunter, Esq., is afflicted with rheumatism.

Moore Hewitt, the tinner in Petersburg, is making things move.

Russell Henry drives one of the neatest and most spirited nags in town. 'Glang!

George Hamer's new boot and shoe store, has created a sensation in Petersburg.

Sheriff Johnson is now a gentleman of leisure. He has sold out his store at Neff's Mills.

Capt. Joseph Johnston is home on a visit. He looks as if Philadelphia agreed with him.

Lieutenant Hugh Johnston has located, with Alex. Oaks, in Petersburg. He is a popular young man.

Orbison, Orbison, Henry, Johnston and Isenberg, compose the new Car Factory Company. They will make things move.

Lindsay envies Cornman's good luck in being able, by "hook, or crook or otherwise" to exhibit a new plug hat. Don't be covetous, friend.

The editor of the *Times* dropped in last week. He is such a good natured soul that it always does us good to see his smiling countenance. He never attempts at wit!

The Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Philadelphia has accepted a call of the Baptist congregation of this place. The membership gave the family a handsome reception upon its arrival.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—A variation in the usual routine of preliminary business last Monday, was the calling into the jury box of the constables of this county, elected for the ensuing year, prior to their qualification by the clerk, to listen to some instructions and advice from the Court.

The Court, in a few concise remarks, gave the constables a clear outline of their responsibilities, under the existing liquor law of the State, which require each constable to make return, under oath or affirmation, to the Court of Quarter Sessions, whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept or maintained in violation of the license law.

It is not necessary, the learned Judge observed, that an officer should personally see any one sell liquor as a beverage, in order to return him, although a great many constables have supposed, probably honestly, though mistakenly, that they must see with their own eyes a violation of the liquor law. If any constable has such knowledge as convinces him, as a reasonable man, that liquor is sold at any place in violation of the laws, it is his duty to return the fact to the Court.

This return is required by law to be faithfully made, and the Court intimated in unmistaken terms that the constables of this county will be held to a strict accountability for this duty.

The law provides that "If any person shall make known in writing, with his or her name subscribed thereto, to such constable, the name or names of any one who shall have violated this act, with the names of witnesses, who can prove the fact, it shall be his duty to make return thereof on oath or affirmation to the Court; and upon his willful failure to do so he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon indictment and conviction shall pay a fine of $50, and be subject to imprisonment, &c."

The Court further remarked that all that is required of the constables in this respect is the conscientious discharge of their duty, under their oaths, during the coming year, and that care would be taken that in no case shall a constable be subject to the penalty or payment of costs on the failure to convict persons returned for violating the liquor law, for want of sufficient evidence, where he honestly endeavored to discharge this duty, the performance of which will be strictly required of him.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, Thomas Long, who was indicted by three bills for larceny of goods from the cars, pleaded guilty as to the first indictment, the commonwealth in view of the fact that imprisonment must follow, having entered a *nolle prosequi* as to Nos. two and three.

The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of $5.00 and costs and undergo imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for two years and four months.

Henry Quinn, who had tried to get rid of a surplus of liquor, which he had obtained before his license run out, pleaded guilty to the charge of selling it without license and was sentenced to pay a fine of $75, and costs.

Henry Lindsay, an old cripple, residing in East Huntingdon, was indicted for receiving stolen goods. A quantity of goods were found at his house, which were proved to have been left there by the young rascals who abstracted them from the cars; but the defendant claimed that the thieves forced the goods upon him, that he delivered the goods up before he was suspected, and brought a number of highly respectable citizens to establish his previous good character. He was acquitted.

Mary Cassiday charged with obtaining goods by false pretenses, from the store of Reichart & Co., on Broad Top, was acquitted and the prosecutor David S. Conrad sentenced to pay the costs.

John Wensky, indicted for the larceny of money from the pocket-book of a bed fellow, named James Rutherford, was acquitted.

A petition of the citizens of the village of Warriorsmark, for the incorporation of a borough, was approved by the grand jury.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS AND SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—We have already called attention to the law which requires township clerks to make and publish full and complete statements of the financial condition of their townships within sixty days after the annual spring election. A neglect or failure to comply with this act subjects the officer to a penalty of fifty dollars.

In several counties of the State suits have been brought by tax-payers for disregarding this law, and in each case the penalty was imposed and collected. Township clerks may save expense and litigation by observing this information.

The law requires similar publicity in the matter of school accounts. An act passed two years ago makes it obligatory upon directors to publish annually a statement of the receipts and expenditures of their respective school districts. If this law be not complied with, tax-payers may refuse to settle their school tax. School boards throughout the country should bear in mind, and avoid the perplexity that may otherwise arise.—*Exchange.*

Lowest Prices, Largest Stock and best variety of Styles at Brown's Carpe Store.

THE NEW POSTAL ACT—THE ABOLISHED "FREE MATTER" LIST.—It is important for the public to know what is included in the law known as "the repeal of the franking privilege."

All mail known as "free matter" under the existing laws, on which postage must be paid after June 30, by reason of this repeal, is classed under twelve heads, as follows, viz:

1. All matter from the President and Vice-President.

2. Official communications to and from Cabinet and Bureau officers, chief clerk or franking officers of each of the Executive Departments.

3. All letters or printed matter to or from Members of Congress, Secretary of the Senate or Clerk of the House of Representatives.

4. Petitions to Congress.

5. Copyright matter to Librarian of Congress, if so marked on the package.

6. Smithsonian Institute mail.

7. Exchanges between publishers, one copy of each publication not to exceed sixteen ounces in weight.

8. Weekly newspapers to actual subscribers within the county where published.

9. Notices from Postmasters of refusals to take publications.

10. Dead letters returned to writers.

11. Medals, certificates of thanks, or other testimonial awarded by Legislatures to their soldiers.

12. Under a special act of Congress, passed some years since, all mail matter to and from Mary Lincoln, during her natural life.

Those persons having the franking privilege at present are the President, Vice President, Senators, Representatives, Delegates, Secretary of Senate, Clerk of House, Cabinet and Bureau officers, all their Clerks, Postmasters, for official communications only, as also Collectors of Internal Revenue, and Mrs. Lincoln.

Under the present law free matter is carried at a cost of about $1,250,000, while the estimate made for amounts required to pay actual necessary official postage for the ensuing fiscal year is about $2,500,000.

The changes in the law will be especially onerous on the library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institute, whose advantages in this respect have never been abused, and were only used in the interest and diffusion of knowledge. Another change which will be great inconvenience, is that relative to returning "dead letters" to their writers when known. The English Post Office follows the rules we have, and collects when the returned letter is delivered. The only matter can be sent under the amended law after the 30th of June next, without prepayment, is newspapers sent regularly. Postage is to be collected quarterly on them when delivered. Present regulations remain in effect.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.—The Beaver County *Press*, published at New Brighton, Beaver county, pays the following handsome compliment to R. W. Berkstresser, Esq., formerly of Bedford, Pennsylvania, General Agent for Continental Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, located at Pittsburg: "The Continental has now a deservedly high reputation in this vicinity, and has done during the past three or four years a very large business in our midst—perhaps the largest business of any life company represented here. This is largely, if not almost entirely due to the energy, address and ability of the company's general agent at Pittsburg, R. W. Berkstresser, Esq., of the firm of Samson & Berkstresser, No. 64, Fourth Avenue. Mr. Berkstresser has given his personal supervision to the company's interests in this locality, and his mode of doing business has had the effect of securing to the Continental some of the best risks ever taken by the company, as well as the large amount which is annually added to its assets from the policy-holders of this part of the State. The company has been very fortunate in securing the services of a gentleman of such marked qualifications for the position he fills, and we trust that the pleasant relations which exist between him and his numerous friends in this neighborhood, may remain long undisturbed.

We make this last remark through sheer selfishness, for Mr. B. is abundantly qualified for a higher sphere of usefulness among the company's officers, and we hope some day to see his claims to a lucrative position recognized."

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending MARCH, 25, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Collar Pad, P. H. Beaver, Montandon; Steam Lubricater, W Gowealock, Susquehanna Depot; Steam Lubricater, W Hamilton, Erie; Car Brake, J. K. Knowlton, Sharon Hill; Power Hammer, S. Pennock, Kennett's Square; Organ Treadle, J. A. Smith, Erie; Reed Organ Stop Action, J. A. Smith, Erie; Machine for Grinding Metal Casting, G. H. Spencer York; Air Pump and Engine, T. Bench, Freeport; Cupola and other Metallurgic Furnaces, O. Bolton, Jr., Pittsburg; Molasses Pitcher Top, G. P. Lang, Jr,. Allegheny City; Oil for lubricating from Petroleum, J. K. Tnax Pittsburg Self Tamping Torpedo, M. Gotham, Oil City, Sad Iron J. Hewitt Pittsburg; Carriage Jack, D. Hiestand Paughtown; Car Coupling, H. E. Marchand, Pittsburg; Feather Renovater. J. B. Riley, Muncy; Rain Water Cut Off, J. W. Wetmore Erie; Product of Petroleum, J Chandler, Pioneer; Sash Holder, C. C. Algeo, Pittsburg; Screw-cutting Die, S. D. Bates el at Lewisburg; Car Spring, D. G. Daniels, Pittsburg; Case for Laces, &c., M. Deitzler, Ashland; Extension Trough for Wagons, A. Iske, Lancaster; Dril Jar, D. M'Mullen, Tiutsville; Chair Machine, G. W. Binnix; Sunbury; Spark Arrester, W. F. Grassler, Muncy; Sad and Fluting Iron, J. Hewitt, Pittsburg; Harvester Rake, J. S. Truxell, Greensburg; Nut Lock, E. Turner, Greensburg.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. AND KISHACOQUILLAS VALLEY.—Some one, under date April the 12th, writes to the editor of Harrisburg *Telegraph* thus:

"In your issue of the 9th inst, I see the Pennsylvania Central has under consideration to lay two more tracks the whole length of their road. Now, I would suggest that the company would find it a great saving of time and money by changing the rout a little in Mifflin county by leaving the main railroad at Lewistown and running out on the Mifflin and Centre to Reedsville, and then along the foot of Jack's mountain, through Kishoquillas valley into Huntingdon county. At Mill Creek they would strike the main road again, not over twenty-five miles, having no bridging only across a few small streams. Along the main road there are five river bridges, a deep cut at Newton Hamilton and the Narrows. From Mount Union to Mapleton has already cost more for the two first road beds than it would cost to grade a road through the valley from Lewistown to Mill Creek. Although it is away from their road the citizens of this valley would be pleased if the company could be induced to look at this route before laying the next two tracks."

THERE is a Fairbanks scale in this city that has been in constant use for forty-two years. It is as sensitive and accurate as ever.—*N. Y. Paper.*

SUMMERS & Co. have just received an immense stock of new goods, which they are selling at five per cent above cost.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—At the stated annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Medical Society held in Huntingdon, Pa., April 15th, 1873, the following officers were elected to serve one year: President, Geo. W. Thompson, Mt. Union; Vice Presidents, D. P. Miller, Huntingdon, H. Orlady, Petersburg; Secretary and Treasurer, A. B. Brumbaugh, Huntingdon; Corresponding Secretary, G. B. Orlady, Petersburg; Censors, J. C. Fleming, Saxton, M. Orlady, McConnellstown, J. W. Dunwiddie, Warriorsmark. Delegate to American Medical Association, D. P. Miller. Delegates to Penna. State Medical Society, A. B. Brumbaugh, J. W. Dunwiddie, and G. B. Orlady. A call for a report on Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, was responded to by D. P. Miller, A. B. Brumbaugh. Society adjourned to meet Tuesday, Nov. 11th, 1873, at 1 o'clock p. m.

LITERARY NOTICES.—The May number of *Harper's Magazine* closes the Forty-sixth Volume. A glance at the Index of this volume—six monthly numbers—shows that it contains four hundred engravings, and a limitless variety of reading-matter.

In the leading article of the May Number, Mr. Lyman Abbott gives a very entertaining description of the various forms of "Life under the Ocean Wave," both vegetable and animal, with thirty accurate and beautiful engravings.

Mr. Wirt Sikes contributes a sketch of Antoine Wiertz, the eccentric artist of Brussels.

In an exhaustive paper on Vienna, Mr. Moncure D. Conway, gives the notable features of the coming Exposition, and of Viennese amusements, art-galleries, musical entertainments, shops, markets, and superstitions.

A picturesque description of a summer cruise, in the yacht Rambler, among the Azores and Canary Islands, will prove very attractive to many readers.

There are also timely and valuable contributions from E. E. House, on "The Present and Future of Japan," and from Eugene Lawrence, on "Geneva and its Bishop."

The unanimous Report of the Congressional Library Committee on the project for an International Copyright Law is reprinted in this number, thus preserving, in a convenient form for reference, the most comprehensive and conclusive review of this subject that has ever been presented.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford contributes a short story, "The Beautiful Miss Vavasour," a tale of Washington Society; and D. R. Castleton gives us another of her characteristic stories, entitled "Lost." The serial stories by Charles Reade, Wilkie Colins, and Miss Thackeray are continued.

The poetry of the Number is by John G. Saxe, Ellis Gray, Kate Hillard, and Miss H. R. Hudson, the latter contributing a poem of great pathos, "The Newsboy's Debt," beautifully illustrated.

An interesting paper by Dr. Samuel Osgood, on the "Æsthetics of Social Life," constitutes the Editor's Easy Chair for May, Mr. Curtis being unable, on account of illness, to supply that department. The Editor's Scientific Record furnishes an admirable resume of the progress of science since the beginning of the year, occupying four pages, and also gives a variety of important matter in short articles. The Editor's Historical Record is this month confined to the summary of political events, including an exhaustive analysis of the Report of the New York Constitutional Commission. The Editor's Drawer is unusually interesting, including another installment of "Our London Scrap-book," treating of the Artists' Quarter, with four illustrations.

The May number of *Lippincott's Magazine* is particularly attractive, whether we regard the interest and variety of its articles or the number and beauty of its illustrations. The third part of "The Roumi in Kabylia" forms the initial article. This charming record of travel is embellished with many spirited and opposite engravings, and has the merit of being davoted to a country whose features and resources are little known to the public. "Our Home in the Tyrol," by Margaret Howitt, is a delightful narrative of a summers residence at Burneck, in the Pusterthal. It is full of captivating realism, diversified by quaint and attractive incident, and is appropriately illustrated. The concluding portion of "Wilmington and its Industries" is full of interesting reminiscences of an historical and social character, and furnishes some further information of special value to the manufacturer and capitalist. It is embellished with a full proportion of engravings. "Salmon Fishing in Canada," by S. C. Clarke, describes, in a graphic manner, one of the noblest and most exciting of modern sports, as it is practiced in a section peculiarly favorable to its full enjoyment. An article entitled "Philadelphia Zoological Gardens" dwells upon the advantages, in respect to both pleasure and profit, which Philadelphians are likely to derive from the establishment for the exhibition of living animals, birds and fishes, about to be opened in Fairmount Park. A very interesting history of the foundation and operations of the London Zoological Gardens is incidentally furnished. The article is accompanied by a well-executed diagram. "Queen Victoria as Millionaire," by Reginald Wynford, discoursed in an interesting manner concerning the private fortune of her Britannic Majesty, and discloses many facts that will be entirely new to a large number of readers. "Cricket in America," by Albert A. Outerbridge, will be welcomed as a timely paper by the many admirers of a game which, after having become nationalized in England, and there won the enthusiastic sympathies of all classes of the people, promises to elicit from the active youth and manhood of this country fresh admiration and fresh devotion. Fiction is represented in the present number of *Lippincott's Magazine* by the continuation of Mr. Black's attractive novel entitled A princess of Thule"; by a very pleasing, story of French life, "Marie Famette and her Lovers," from the pen of Katherine S. Macquoid, author of "Patty"; and by some further chapters of Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis's serial story, "Berrytown." There are two poems, "At Odds," by Howard Glyndon, and "Overdue," by Mary B. Dodge. Concerning "Our Monthly Gossip," it is sufficient to say that it sustains its well earned reputation for piquancy and variety.

We make the following extracts from Behind the Scenes in Washington, being a complete and graphic account of the Credit Mobilier Investigation, The Congressional Rings, Political Intrigues, Working of the Lobbies, etc., giving the secret history of our National Government, in all its various branches, and showing how the public money is squandered, how votes are obtained, etc., with sketches of the leading Senators, Congressmen, Government Officials, etc., and an accurate description of the Splendid Public Building of the Federal Capital, by Edward Winslow Martin, author of the "Secrets of the Great City," etc:

"Upon reaching Washington, the lobbyists are not slow in getting to work. Much is left to their own discretion; but much more is done in obedience to 'instructions from headquarters.' The aid desired may be from the Government, or from Congress, or from both; and all sorts of artifices are resorted to to secure it. Officials are approached in every imaginable way, and, if no direct bribe is offered, the intriguer endeavors, generally with success, to gain the confidence and friendship of the party against whom his arts are directed. This accomplished, he broaches his scheme so delicately, and presses it so skilfully, that the official is won over before he knows it. If the man fails, the female lobbyist is called in to exert her arts, which are more potent than those of the sterner sex. Congressmen and officials are famous as being the most susceptible men in the world, and the fair charmer is generally successful. Men in public life are very obliging when they choose to be, and these women know how to win favors from them.

"It is very common for the lobbyists to approach public men through their families. Mrs. A. or Mrs. B. will receive magnificent presents from persons who are but little more than casual acquaintances. Their first impulse is to return the articles, but they are so handsome, and just what they have been wanting so long, without beinfi able to afford them out of their husbands' incomes—for lobbyists are careful to inform themselves what will be most acceptable—and so, after a little struggle, they decide to keep the gifts."

The Phrenological Journal for May is an excellent number; containing many particularly interesting features, viz: The Portraits and Life Sketches of twelve Editors of leading Religious Newspapers—such as *The Observer, Christian Union, Evangelist, Christian Intelligencer, Liberal Christian, Church and State, Baptist Union, Christian Advocate, N. J. Messenger, Jewish Chronicle*, etc.; Human Knowledge Past and Present; Mouths we Meat and their Meaning; —illustrated; Does sorrow Kill?—a pathetic story; James Blake, of Indianapolis, Portrait and Character; Justice Ward Hunt; Building with Rough Stone; Does the Human Race Degenerate in America? The Gulf Stream; Curiosities of Suicide, etc. The number merits general approbation; let everybody read it. Price, 30 cents; three months on trial, 50 cents; a year's subscription, $3. S. R. Wells, Publisher, New York.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Letter from Orbisonia.

ORBISONIA, April 19, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—It may be interesting to some of the readers of the JOURNAL to know that the Cromwell family is still being resurrected in this locality. It is only recently I came back to this county. Mr. Editor, the county has changed very much since I left.—Now you have four papers published in the county; when I left the only paper published in the county was the Huntingdon *Gazette*, published by John McCahan. John was no preacher, but still he published a very good paper. This town, Orbisonia, was not thought of when I left, much less a railroad from Mt. Union (or Drake's Ferry, as it was called then) to Broad Top.

This certainly is a fast age. The people of this place are under the impression that it is going to make a large town. I can't see the point, unless the citizens here can persuade the Reverend Editor to publish his paper (the *Globe*) at this place. This would at once give the place notoriety, and not only that, but I think it would improve the morals of our young men. Some of them swear a little, and some of them are pretty good on a fight, and you know, Mr. Editor, the *Globe* would cure them of all such habits. I see, too, that some of them read the political papers on the Sabbath day. Now, as a general thing, this should not be done, but you know, Mr. Editer, it will not injure any one to read the *Globe* on the Sabbath day.

It so happens, sometimes, Mr. Editor, that one man is called to preach the Gospel and another answers, but we cannot charge the editor of the *Globe* with this; any one can see at once that he was called to the work. We admire the christian spirit he has manifested since the first issue of his excellent paper (?) If he is smitten on one cheek how readily and willingly he turns the other; and if a man should take his coat I have no doubt but he would give him his cloak also, and perhaps his boots into the bargain. It is no trouble or cross for him to render good for evil, or to love and pray for his enemies. Oh! I am so glad that we have such a good editor and such a good paper published in our county! There is quite an advantage in having a minister of the Gospel publish a paper in our county. For this reason: many of our citizens are not able to take a religious and secular paper too, so you see, Mr. Editor, the *Globe* will answer a double purpose. Such families can read its advertisements during the week, and the reading matter on the Sabbath day, and how could the Sabbath day be spent more profitably?—I am so glad we have such a paper published in our county, just on account of our young men. "May useful lives be spared for useful purposes."

The man here who had some of his ribs broken from rolling a whisky barrel, is getting better. The man Pierce, who was the cause of so much excitement in the papers, some time ago, as to where he got the tangle foot, successful amputation, etc., etc., is now dead. I know our town is blamed with part of this; maybe it is guilty, but as I am a newcomer I don't feel like expressing myself.

Mr. Editor, as my hand's a little unsteady I will try and get one of the boys to write to you the next time. Truly Yours,

OLIVER CROMWELL'S GRANDFATHER.

From Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, April 17, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—The High School of this place opened a Summer term a few weeks ago. There was such a rush, that a great many were refused. When I use the term "high school" I mean high up in the building, without regard to grade. The school is made up from four years to twenty-two. It is a great pity that Alexandria cannot have a graded school, and also a teacher therefor. We were expecting to have the County Normal the coming Summer, a school that would be a credit to the town and vicinity. Poor children are accepted as well as rich ones. M. C. I.

Model World Postponed.

HEADQUARTERS, April 19th, 1873.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Please say to your readers that the coming of the "Model World" has been indefinitely postponed, owing to the objections of Nick Whiffle *alias* Wocker, which have been placed on file, and will be *duly* considered at the next meeting of the Teachers' County Institute. B.

Sorry to hear it—ED.

TO INVESTERS.

To those who wish to reinvest Coupons or Dividends, and those who wish to increase their income from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8⅛ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-Office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New York, Philadelphia and Washington.
Financial Agents Northern Pacific R. R. Co.

Bonds for sale in Huntingdon, at the First National Bank and Union Bank.

On Monday afternoon a stock car jumped the track and was wrecked on the Broad Top road, at Hopewell. None of the horses were killed outright, but all were more or less injured. They were shipped by Messrs. Morgret and Steckman, of Everett and Bedford, respectively.

The young folks had quite a hop, at Capt. W. K. Burchinell's new residence, in the West End, on Monday evening last. A strolling band of musicians discoursed the music for the occasion and all went "merry as a marriage bell."

Henry & Co.'s are opening a beautiful assortment of Spring and Summer Shawls, of all shades, colors, qualities and textures, and at prices to suit all and everybody. Go and examine them. [ap16,2t

Carpets as cheap as before the War, at Fisher & Sons' Carpet Room. ap16-3t

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.
Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

Boots and Shoes, of every description, are now arriving at Henry & Co.'s. Go and see them. [ap16,3t

Call and see the Beautiful Carpets at Fisher & Sons. ap16-3t

Go to Henry & Co.'s and buy your Spring and Summer HATS, just arriving from Philadelphia and New York. [ap16,3t

Go to Henry & Co.'s and buy your Lake Herring, Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel, Labrador and Portland Herring. [ap16,4t

Go to Henry & Co's and see the largest stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever opened in Huntingdon. [ap16,2t

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., April 22, 1873.

	Wholesale. $	Retail. $
BUTTER		30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	21@26	28
" Rio, good	20@25	25
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat		9 25 to 9 50
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 80 to 1 90
" red, "		1 70 to 1 80
RYE		75
CORN		50
OATS		35
MOLASSES, Port Rico		90
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	15
" granulated	15	15
" A	15 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14 7 lbs for	85
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	55	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		50
Buckwheat		60

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1873.

Bark moves slowly at $32.50 per ton for No. 1, quercitron. Tanner's bark is nominal.

Cloverseed is in limited request and sells at 8@8¼c for fair and good up to 8@9¼c ₱ lb for choice. Timothy is nominal at 3.50@3.62. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand at $2.20@3.25.

The flour market is characterized by extreme quietude, and the transactions are limited to a few hundred barrels for the supply of home trade at $4.50@5.25 for superfine; $6@6.75 for extras; $7.50@8 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $8@8.50 for Minnesota do. do.; $8.50@9 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $9.75@11.50 for high grades, as in quality. Rye flour sells at $5. In corn meal no sales.

The demand for prime wheat is fairly active at full prices, put other descriptions are dull. Sales of Pennsylvania and western red at $1.88@1.90; No. 1 spring at $1.68@1.70; amber at $1.93@1.95. Corn is less active, but steady in price, sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 62@63c. Oats are in demand, and sell at 51c for white and 47@49c for mixed.

In barley and malt no sales.

CATTLE MARKET.

PITTSBURG, April 21, 1873.

The receipts of cattle this week so far have been fair, the most of the stock is through, for New York and Philadelphia. Advices from the east are favorable; sellers are holding cattle firm at full last week's figures. The attendance of buyers is fair, but they are holding back, and as yet very few sales have been made, in fact not enough to base quotations.

The receipts of hogs this week to date have been heavy. The market yesterday ruled moderately active at from $7@6.75 for prime Philadelphia hogs. To-day the feeling is not so good; buyers are not purchasing so freely and prices are off about 10c ₱ 100 lbs. Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $6; prime Philadelphia $5.90; prime Yorkers $5.65; fair Yorkers $5.50.

The receipts of sheep fair. The market has hardly opened, and as yet trade is slow. The feeling is not so good and the inclination at present is for lower prices. A bunch of fine wool, Jefferson county, Ohio, sheep, weighing 93 lbs. sold for $7. Another bunch of Ohio sheep, clipped, weighing 93 lbs, sold for $5.85. These were the only sales we could hear of. Extra 100lbs wolled may be quoted from $7@7.75; clipped from $4@6.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1873.

Cattle more active; very best on sale to-day 6¾a7c; that generally rated first quality 5¾a6¼c; medium to good fair 5a5¼; sales 1057 head; receipts 1103 head. Hogs in fair demand and 1c lower; market firm at 6¾a7¼c for corn fed; receipts 3572 head. Sheep fairly active at a slight decline, owing to increased receipts; sheared 4¾a6¼c; wool sheep 6a7¼c; receipts 3215 head.

Marriages.

CAMPBELL—SNYDER.—At the Pastors Residence, on the 17th, inst., by the Rev. A. G. Dole, Mrs. John N. Campbell, of Albany, N. Y., to Miss M. V. Snyder, of Williamsburg, Blair County.

Deaths.

IRWIN.—In this borough, on the 12th inst., Howard, son of Lewis and Emma Irwin, aged 3 years and 24 days.

HAZZARD.—In Altoona, Pa., April 10, 1873, of scarlet fever, Ira Clayton, only son of George W. and Mariam E. Hazzard, aged 4 years, 10 months and 11 days.

WILSON.—At Shavers Creek, April 12th, Robert B. Wilson, a member of the Presbyterian church, in his 71st year of his age.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED FOR McCLELLAN'S *GOLDEN STATE*, the first and only complete history of the Pacific Slope; Description of the Seasons, Products, Mountains, Scenery, Valleys, Rivers, Lakes, Forests, Waterfalls, Bays and Harbors. 700 pages, 200 illustrations and Maps. Illustrated Circulars Free.
WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
Feb.5,1873-3mos.

GEO. WOODS & CO.'S ORGANS are now acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Their

COMBINATION SOLO STOPS.

ÆOLINE, VOX HUMANA AND PIANO.

(The latter being a Piano of exquisite quality

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

How to Educate Animals.

The *Bulletin de Paris* has an article upon how to educate animals, very pleasantly told, as the following translation will show:

"To educate an animal is not to force its nature, but to tame and direct it, so as to make it fit for the service or the society of man. This is not a very difficult task for one who knows how to go about it. Most animals are drawn toward man, whose superiority they recognize by instinct, whom they are proud to please, whose love is agreeable, and whose protection is advantageous to them. But before these relations are established, there is an obstacle to be conquered—the distrust natural to the lower animals. The first step to be taken, then, is to secure the pupil's confidence.

"Unhappily many do just the contrary of what is necessary to secure this end. Some brutal men know only how to maltreat their animals, which do not obey because they do not understand; other men make playthings of them: and others fatigue them with importunate caresses.—Do none of these things. What an animal demands is security. Never harm him, and you will have his confidence.

"When your first relations are established, he will come to be caressed of his own accord. Always be careful of him, but without feebleness or importuntiy. Never tolerate a vicious act: never allow yourself to be defied; but be indulgent for unintentional disobedience, or for any damage done unintentionally. In these last cases content yourself with making the animal understand wherein he is wrong, without too much severity. Well doing should always be rewarded with a caress. In habitual intercourse, be affectionate if you will, but first be reasonable. Do not be lavish if caresses; make them less frequent; but let your rule be gentle, peaceable, and just.

"Violence and blows are bad means of education for animals, as well as men. Force makes itself obeyed, but only on condition of continual action; a sad condition! It sometimes happens that despair revolts against even force; we often see this in the case of the ass, sometimes in that of the horse. Besides, in making yourself obeyed by outer force, you drive from the horse all spontaneous action, his grace, his amiability, his ardor to obey you; without counting that, in using this means, you reserve for yourself an extreme resource for extreme cruelty. Look at the facts. Your poor asses are unmercifully beaten, and are stubborn. Your cruel teamsters overwhelm their horses with blows, and oftentimes can scarcely govern them; the Arabs caress theirs, talk to them, live with them, and do with them what they wish. For my part, in my relation with animals, I always make it an amusing study to obtain their obedience with the least possible expense."

To Prevent the Decay of Shingles.

The following is said to effectually prevent decay in shingles:—Take the potash kettle, or large tub, and put into it one barrel of lye of wood-ashes, five pounds of white vitriol, five pounds of alum, and as much salt as will dissolve in the mixture. Make the liquor quite warm, and put as many shingles into it as can be conveniently wet at once. When well soaked take them out, and put in more, renewing the liquor as necessary. Then lay the shingles in the usual manner. After they are laid, take the liquor that is left, put lime enough in it to make whitewash, and, if any coloring is desired, add ochre, Spanish brown, lampblack, etc., and apply to the roof with a brush or an old broom. This wash may be renewed from time to time. Salt and lye are excellent preservatives of wood. It is well known that leach-tuds, troughs, and other articles used in the manufacture of potash never rot. They become saturated with the alkali, turn yellowish inside, and, remain impervious to the weather.

Excellent Varnish for Harness.

Pulverize and put in a jug or bottle half a pound to a pound of gum-shellac, covered with good alcohol, and cort tightly. Put the mixture in a warm place. In about two days, if shaken frequently, the gum will be dissolved and ready for use. If the liquid appears as thick as thin molasses, add more alcohol. To one quart of the varnish add one ounce of gum camphor. An occasional coat of this is also good for rendering boots waterproof.

To Relieve Ingrowing Nails.

This is a painful annoyance, and is treated with advantage in various ways. The most successful is to pare down the centre of the nail from root to end. Let it be worked down quite thin, so as to relieve the pressure at the sides, which causes the soreness. Keep the end of the nail well pared down in the centre, giving it the concave form, just the reverse of the natural edge.

A strong alum water is sure death to bugs of any description. Take two pounds of pulverized alum, and dissolve in three quarts of boiling water, allowing it to remain over the fire until thoroughly dissolved. Apply while hot with a brush, or, what is better, use a syringe to force the liquid in the cracks of the walls and bedstead. Scatter all the powdered alum freely in all those places, and you will soon be rid of these insect nuisances which fill one with disgust.

Ashes and lime are good fertilizers for potatoes, and if a small quantity of salt is ended to the mixture the compost will be improved. Common wood house ashes mixed with plaster have always served a good purpose for potatoes. Plaster sprinkled on the potato vines, soon after they appear above ground, and once or twice after, will exert a good influence in retaining the health of the potato.

Potatoes cut in small squares and put into cruets or bottles with the water to wash them will clean them quickly and well.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT DISCOVERY! *KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.*

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Flutteringat the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture. Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic.

Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE Oy. IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'sil Address, and the medicine, with advice fremay; follow by next express train to you. ma 15lw

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry,—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassium, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Media, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Beges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rheumatism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular on the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of the special agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrof-lous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIALTAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

(*Formerly with* H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudence, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

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Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after March 23, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL.	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS. MAIL.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 4 00
6 05	7 50	Long Siding	8 20	3 55
6 17	8 05	McConnellstown	8 10	3 45
6 25	8 17	Pleasant Grove	8 02	3 35
6 40	8 30	Marklesburg	7 45	3 20
6 55	8 45	Coffee Run	7 32	3 07
7 03	8 55	Rough and Ready	7 23	2 57
7 12	9 05	Cove	7 15	2 47
7 18	9 08	Fishers Summit	7 10	2 45
7 30	9 20	Saxton	AR 6 55	2 27
7 50	9 40	Riddlesburg	6 35	2 10
7 58	9 47	Hopewell	6 25	2 02
8 12	10 02	Pipers Run	6 11	1 47
8 26	10 17	Tatesville	6 55	1 32
8 40	10 30	Bloody Run	5 45	1 20
8 45	10 35	Mount Dallas	5 40	1 15
9 20	11 08	BEDFORD	5 00	12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE 0	Saxton	2 15	AR 6
9 40	3	Coalmont	2 00	3
9 45	4	Crawford	1 55	2
AR 9 55	AR 6	Dudley	1 45	L 0
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL.	WESTWARD CINCINNATI EXPRESS.	WESTWARD PASSENGER.	WESTWARD ERIE EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD MAIL.	EASTWARD PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 05	11 40	10 50	Mt. Union	9 52	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 26	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 59	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 46	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 39	3 15	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 23	3 07	10 37
7 03	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 02	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 50 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a. m. and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a. m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 3 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 23 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ELMIRA EXPRESS.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 30
			P. M.
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar 8 35	2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 30		10 5 20
Canandaigua,			ars 60
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	PACIFIC EX.	MAIL.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE. General Passenger Agent.

Nov. 5, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, March 31st, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

LEAVE WESTWARD. MIXED	ACC'M.	MAIL.	STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACC'M.	LEAVE EASTWARD. MIXED
A.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
.....	6.00	7.45	Huntingdon	4.10	8.25	.....
11.25	8.50	10.40	Mt. Dallas	1.10	5.50	9.50
12.15	9.20	11.08	AR LE	12.44	5.00	9.00
.....	A. M.	.....	BEDFORD	.....	A. M.	.....
12.40	6.20	11.12	LE AR	12.40	4.45	8.50
1.21	6.48	11.40	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.15	7.40
1.47	7.06	11.56	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.59	7.05
2.38	7.45	12.35	Bridgeport	11.20	4.23	6.00
2.35	8.17	1.07	State Line	10.42	3.46	5.00
.....	8.50	1.20	Mt Savage Junc	10.30	3.30	.....
.....	8.45	1.35	CUMBERLAND	10.05	3.05	.....
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Connects at Bridgeport with Connellsvill R. R at Mt. Savage Junc. with Cumberland & Penn'a R. R., and at Cumberland with Balt. & Ohio R. R.

WM. H. BROWN. Supt. Bedford Div.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 1.35, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.55 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.20 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.55 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.10 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.20 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 5.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

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dec 2,72.]

Miscellaneous.

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Situate in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

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22jan3m.

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From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

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PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED WOODEN AGRAFFE.

THE COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

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IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

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Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years,* (at our own expense.) We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

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no15

Miscellaneous.

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NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

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First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

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Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

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The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

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Jan. 4, '71.

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Miscellaneous.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

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The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford asc cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

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Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

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PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

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Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Fructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's